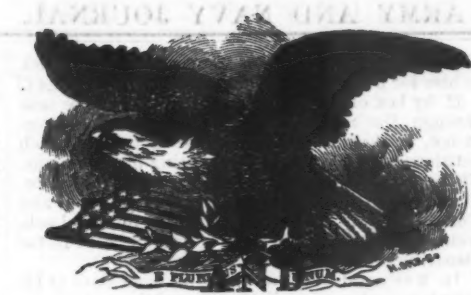


ARMY

GAZETTE OF THE
REGULAR



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NOTES OF THE WEEK.

By a vote of 73 to 54 the House on Monday refused to suspend the rules and adopt a resolution providing for evening sessions for the consideration of motions reported from the Committee on Naval Affairs. This apparently settles the question of further Naval legislation this session, that is, as far as the House is concerned. There is still a chance for some of the bills which have passed the House and are on the Senate calendar, if objection is not made by members of the Naval Committee who interested themselves in securing the passage of the resolution authorizing the appointment of a sub-committee to sit during the recess to consider the whole subject of the condition of the Navy, its personnel, as well as its materiel.

WARRANTS were issued by the Adjutant General of the Army this week to eight more Post Quartermaster Sergeants, making a total thus far appointed of 65. The remaining fifteen vacancies will be filled as rapidly as the proceedings of boards at various posts are received by the Q. M. General. Of the 65 appointed three are colored men: JOSEPH BOUSH, 24th Inf.; R. ANDERSON and B. F. DAVIS, of the 9th Cav. The former was appointed this week. It is said that they passed a good examination and are well qualified for their new duties. Those who were appointed and assigned this week are: T. F. MEAGHER, 10th Inf., Ft. Lowell, Ariz.; PETER KEEGAN, 14th Inf., Ft. Canby, W. T.; PATRICK COLGAN, 18th Inf., Fort Maginnis, Mont.; J. B. FLETCHER, 20th Inf., Fort Maginnis, Mont.; OTTO H. R. LORENZ, 20th Inf., Jackson Barracks, La.; WM. F. GRANLEE, 23d Inf., Fort Brady, Mich.; JOSEPH BOUSH, 24th Inf., Fort Supply, I. T.; CHAS. REICH, 19th Inf., Fort Brown, Texas.

Of the bills that ought to become laws is that introduced by Mr. ROBINSON providing medals of honor for distinguished service in the Navy, though why it should not include the Army as well is not apparent. The bill provides that this "medal shall be awarded by the decision, approved by the President, of a naval court of honor, whose organization, proceedings, forms of oath, and record shall be similar to those now prescribed for a Court-martial. Upon the passage of this act a naval court of honor, one-third of the members of which shall be officers on the retired list, shall be convened at the City of Washington, to sit for a period of one year, and consider passed acts of heroism performed by persons now borne upon the rolls of the Navy." A war service medal is also provided for in the bill, to be given to all officers, seamen, and marines now borne upon the rolls of the Navy whose names were honorably borne upon the rolls of the Navy during the period of the late war, or former wars of the United States, and a distinguished service medal to all officers, seamen, and marines now borne on the rolls of the Navy who shall be adjudged by a court of honor to have, by their personal acts, added materially to nautical or naval science or information.

The *Western Morning News* contrasts the condition of the men of the English Army and Navy with what it was thirty years ago, very much to the advantage of our day. The officers of the naval

vessels dreaded the occurrence of Christmas Day, followed as it was by the painful scene on the quarterdeck the next day, when the master-at-arms, with defaulters' book in hand, read out the delinquencies of the holiday, while the commanding officer investigated in magisterial form the crimes committed, and awarded the punishment due. The day after Christmas Day this year the greatest order, decorum, and sobriety prevailed. Formerly when paid off, the men left the ship only to become a prey, as soon as they landed, to dram shops and brothels, finding themselves, in a few days, and in many instances in a few hours, robbed of their money, stripped of their clothing, and wanderers and destitute until they found entry in a newly-commissioned ship, again to pass through another four or five years' similar ordeal, only to meet a similar fate on their return home. All this is altered now by the introduction of the Steam Reserve and continuous service, so that when a ship pays off Jack Tar jumps into a cab with his clothes and money, and takes his railway ticket to home, there to enjoy his six weeks' leave of absence, and then to return to the flagship for further service. Sailors' Homes have been established, where are provided lodgings, books, papers, amusements, and rooms for smoking. Temperance societies have also done good work, and now one-sixth of the men and boys of the English Navy are pledged teetotallers. The statements of the *Neus* give additional proof of the importance of providing our soldiers and sailors with proper occupation for their hours of relaxation.

THE President has decided to appoint Captain EDWARD M. HEYL, 4th Cavalry, and ROBERT P. HUGHES, 3d Infantry, to the vacancies in the Inspector General's Department. The nominations were to be sent to the Senate on Friday or Saturday.

THE Army Appropriation Bill has not yet been touched by the Conference Committee, and will not be until the other appropriation bills have been further advanced. Officers were very much disappointed over the loss of the fuel allowance, which had been successfully engineered through the House, but they have not given up hope of its restoration to the bill by the Conference Committee. It is understood that Mr. PLUMB, who so bitterly opposed it on former occasions, has yielded, and will be satisfied to allow it to remain in the bill. The Conference Committee consists of Senators ALLISON, RANSOM and PLUMB on the part of the Senate, and Representatives FORNEY, TOWNSEND and KEIFER on the part of the House.

THE House Committee on appropriations has rejected the very sensible recommendations of its sub-committee for \$5,000,000 for fortifications and the construction of modern high-power guns, and directed Chairman ELLIS to propose a bill similar to that of last year. The sub-committee is now engaged upon it, and expect to report in a day or two. A minority report containing the recommendations of the sub-committee as presented last week, will, however, be reported to the House, where some interesting debates may be expected between the two factions of the committee when the subject is reached.

THE rank and file of the Army received, with unbounded satisfaction last week, the good news that at last provision has been made for them when their

days of usefulness are passed. Faithful soldiers have now something to look forward to, and another inducement for the performance of duty during the allotted period. The question of allowances, to which we referred in full last week, is yet undecided, but there is every reason to suppose that the regulations in the matter, under the law, will be conceived in a liberal spirit. Already a few applications for retirement have reached the War Department. For several years we have been urging the establishment of a retired list for enlisted men, and we are gratified that the result has at last been accomplished. The Adj. General of the Army has the new retirement bill under consideration, and will shortly issue the necessary regulations establishing the retired list, and showing the amount of pay and allowances to which each grade will be entitled under the law. The question of pay has been settled. Every man will be allowed three-fourths of the pay actually received by him at the date of retirement. The matter of allowances is still unsettled. It is not so much as to what the allowances shall be, but as to the rates of commutation. There will, of course, be commutation of fuel, rations and clothing, and in all probability for quarters, but as to the latter the Adjutant General has not decided. The rates of commutation of the above allowances will not be fixed until after more or less correspondence with the Commissary and Quartermaster Generals. The principle laid down in the Gaines case, to which we referred last week, will, to a certain extent, govern the action of the officials in their preparation of the pay and allowance table for all retired soldiers. The instructions issued in the case of Sergeant Gaines, July 26, 1880, were that he should receive \$52.75, seventy-five per cent. of his full pay and allowances, he being permitted, if he desired, to draw his allowances in kind instead of in money. There are sixty men in the Army now drawing the \$7 increase of pay, which would indicate thirty years' service, thus making that number eligible for retirement immediately.

THE Nevada Trophy goes this year to the colored troops, Company K of the 25th Infantry, Captain C. N. Gray, commanding, with an average per cent. at the two distances 200 and 300 yards of 82.29. We congratulate the winners.

THE eastern Soudan is not so utterly barbarous a country as we are accustomed to suppose, judging from the description of a recent traveller who reports coming suddenly, in the midst of the jungle near Senheit, upon a French bishop in full canonicals wearing a gigantic cross around his neck, and riding a mule. From Senheit the same writer was able to carry on a telegraphic conversation with Mason Bey in Massowah. A fort at Senheit is described as very large, requiring four or five thousand men to properly man the works. In spite of the imposing appearance of its fortifications and its situation on a hill, several weak places were discovered in the defences, rendering it liable to capture by a resolute enemy. The hospital at the fort is described as well enough arranged, and the apothecary shop as one of the best ever seen, beautifully clean and neat, with a capital store of drugs and medicines, many of them bearing English labels. On the road going to Senheit, from Massowah, the traveller was received with all the honors by a party of Bashi-Bazouks sent out from Senheit to meet him, and commanded by the Sunga of Senheit. The

ranks were opened, arms were presented, and drums of the strangest description beat the wildest of salutes. Officers, who called themselves captains and majors, had all rifles as well as swords; and while drawn up in their proper places at open order, three paces in front of the line, they presented arms with the men. As he passed down the line, and returned the salute some of the men thought it correct to salute him with one hand, while holding their rifles still at "the present," with the other; and for instructing this rabble to drill so well, the gallant Sunga (Turkish Sanjak) has for many years been receiving \$225 a month. Such is the inequality of pay in Egypt, that the Sunga of Massowah only gets \$75 for undertaking exactly the same responsibilities.

THE RIGHT OF PETITION.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

I DID not sign the petition of "Navy officers of all grades," which has called forth the Hon. Secretary's circular to them dated Feb. 7, 1885, and so have not been called to answer it; but had it been presented to me, I would have signed, and so I believe would at least four-fifths of the Navy, whether active or retired, have signed it, as in my opinion their petition represents to that extent the opinion of the Navy. I am glad to see by the reports of the Committee to whom the matter was reported that the remonstrance of those officers did have its effect and "influence legislation." I am of so mutinous a disposition at the Secretary's usurpation of authority, that were a similar memorial presented to me for my signature to-day, in spite of his circular I would sign it, without asking his leave to do so, or caring whether it was presented through him or not. What would old John Quincy Adams say if alive at the Secretary's attempt to abridge the right of free petition, because "by regulation"? ("Navy officers are forbidden to attempt to influence legislation on any Naval subject, other than through and with the approval of the Navy Department.") Now I have been unable to find any such regulation in the Navy Regulations of 1876, or of the Books of Regulations of earlier dates, indexed under "Correspondence," "Communications," "Officers," "Congress," or "Influence," and I must doubt, notwithstanding the Secretary's circular, that there is any such illegal regulation. At all events such regulation, if regulations there be, has been more honored in its breach than its observance, as the annals of Congress for fifty years or more will show, for they are replete with the petitions of officers of the Navy to Congress asking for more rank, increase of pay, or a redress of real or imaginary grievances, particularly those growing out of the "Board of Fifteen," and the "special promotions" made at the close of the Civil War, all such petitions intended to influence legislation on Naval subjects—and few of which were presented through or by the Secretary of the Navy or approved by him. The present Congress is no exception, as there are still in committees many such petitions unacted on.

One remarkable instance of such petitioning which I will note occurred in 1854, when 4 Captains, 9 Commanders, 78 Lieutenants, 8 Surgeons, 15 Assistant Surgeons, 13 Purser, 6 Professors, 1 Captain of Marines, 5 Masters and 113 Passed Midshipmen, about all there were in the United States, united in a memorial to the "Senate and House of Representatives" asking legislation "to commission the Masters, and as many of the Passed Midshipmen as might seem proper, increase their pay and put them on a footing with wardroom officers and Passed Assistant Surgeons. This petition was not sent through the Navy Department, as many of the officers now living can testify. Among the signers was the present Admiral of the Navy, then a Lieutenant, and I believe the names of some who signed the recent memorial which has called forth the Secretary's circular; so they are old offenders.

In 1856 the officers of the Navy generally petitioned Congress for an increase of pay; a Washington committee charged with the memorial waited on the Secretary of the Navy with it, as their circular says: "to consult with him as to the course most promissory of success." The Secretary says their circular "suggested this presentation of the memorial to Congress through the Chairman of the Naval Committees," and while he did not approve of the manner the memorial proposed the pay to be raised, "he had no objection to the exercise of whatever personal influence officers may possess with members of Congress," etc. The influence of this memorial was crowned with success.

At the close of the Civil War—the pay having been reduced during its continuance—another effort was made by the officers by petitions and memorials to have the pay raised to near the standard of 1856 which was successful, and all those petitions went direct to Congress.

It has always been considered advisable, if possible, to present petitions to Congress, intended to influence its legislation, through the Secretary of the Navy, and so obtain the weight of his approval, but when the Secretary has been known to be adverse to the petition, it has been equally the custom

to present them direct, for Congress to refer back to him for information or not, as deemed expedient.

If by law or regulation all petitions must be sent through the Secretary, then, whether he approves or not, he should by law be obliged to transmit such petitions with his approval, or stating his objections. Thus, and only thus, would the right of petition belonging to the American citizen be preserved, and Congress obtain valuable information on naval subjects, which might otherwise be pigeon-holed in the Department.

In a General Order (332) of the same date as his circular to the memorialists, in addition to it, he says: "No officer will appear before any committee of Congress except by such authority"—i. e., authority of the Navy Department. Is not that another usurpation of authority? Have not the committees of both Houses constantly and frequently called officers on the active and on the retired lists before them without asking permission of the Secretary, and did not a special committee of Congress send out a circular of questions, when investigating the Navy Department a few years since, addressed to officers direct, and in other instances calling officers before them, without the formality (except when necessary to obtain the officers' address), (through the Navy Department? Has not the Admiral of the Navy and other high officers been repeatedly called before committees of Congress to express his view without the previous knowledge of the Navy Department? This General Order of the Secretary, bearing the same date as his circular, may be the "Navy Regulation" he refers to in the circular.

It is worthy of note in this connection that the same paper which contains the adverse report of the House Committee on Naval Affairs on the proposed thanks to the Greely Relief Expedition contains also a report from the House Committee on the Library recommending "the extending the thanks of Congress to Capt. M. A. Healy and the other officers of the Revenue Marine steamer *Corwin* for services in Alaskan waters," because they were performing service out of the ordinary course of Revenue Marine officers, and which any Navy officer would have been too glad to undertake.

It furnishes a good argument for adding the Revenue Marine Service to the Navy. Should those officers receive the thanks of Congress it will tend to make such thanks as cheap as the decoration of a small potentate in Europe, at whose court the distinction is not to wear one.

E PLURIBUS UNUM.

PERSONAL ITEMS.

LIEUTENANT C. W. RUSCHENBERGER, U. S. N., is visiting friends in Philadelphia.

CAPTAIN W. A. KIRKLAND, U. S. N., of the New York Navy-yard, is reported quite ill with pneumonia.

LIEUT. T. A. BINGHAM, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A., has gone to Fort Bowie, Arizona, for duty in connection with new waterworks to be established at that post.

CAPTAIN S. Q. ROBINSON, Asst. Surgeon, U. S. A., has rejoined at Fort Spokane, W. T., from his absence in connection with the expedition to Alaska.

LIEUTENANT W. E. ALMY, 5th Cavalry, and bride, are expected to join at Fort Leavenworth, next week, from their brief wedding tour.

CAPTAIN E. P. EWERS, 5th Infantry, rejoined at Boston, Mass., early in the week, from a trip to David's Island, N. Y., on Court-martial Service.

CAPT. T. J. LLOYD, 18th Infantry, started from Fort Assiniboine this week on a four months' leave.

SAMUEL A. SMITH, who died at Oxford, Pa., February 7, was a son of General Samuel Smith, who was a captain in the Revolutionary Army and defended Fort Mifflin, was a major general of Maryland militia during the defence of Baltimore, and was afterwards a Representative and U. S. Senator.

LIEUTENANT A. L. O'BRIEN, 2d Cavalry, is a recent addition to the garrison of the Presidio of San Francisco.

POST CHAPLAIN J. O. RAYNER, U. S. A., celebrated his sixty-second birthday on Thursday of this week, February 19.

SURGEON J. R. GIBSON, U. S. A., lately in Philadelphia, is expected to rejoin at St. Augustine, early next week.

MRS. SILLIMAN, who died in New York, recently, was a sister of Mrs. Fiske, wife of Lieut. B. A. Fiske, U. S. Navy.

ASST. SURG. J. DEB. W. GARDINER, U. S. A., who has been detained in Baltimore, Md., for some time past by reason of sickness, is reported to be improving.

"MAJOR W. F. DRUM, 14th Infantry, says the *Vancouver Independent*, "is mentioned as likely to be promoted to the Inspector General's Department of the Army. He is worthy of it, and more too."

GENERAL H. H. SIBLEY has been elected president of the Minnesota Historical Society.

ENSIGN R. N. DASHIELL, U. S. N., and bride were guests at Guy's Hotel, Baltimore, Md., early in the week, and had numerous callers tendering them congratulations.

THE *Kansas City Times* says: "It is whispered that Lieutenant J. S. Pettit, 1st Infantry, is engaged to Miss Sharp, daughter of Major Sharp, of the Pay Department, U. S. A. Miss Sharp is now visiting Mrs. L. E. Campbell, at Fort Leavenworth."

CAPTAIN J. P. STORY, 4th U. S. Artillery, visiting in Washington, is expected to return to Fort Warren, Mass., in a few days.

COLONEL H. G. LITCHFIELD, U. S. A., has taken command of Fort McHenry, Md., until the troops return from the Washington Monument ceremonies on Saturday of this week.

LIEUTENANT J. F. R. LANDIS, 1st Cavalry, rejoined at Fort Leavenworth this week from his trip to Philadelphia to attend Lieut. Almy's wedding.

A. A. SURGEON T. T. CABANIS, U. S. A., contributes to the *Seattle Post Intelligencer*, of Jan. 31, many graphic accounts of the Modoc war, in which Gen. Canby was treacherously murdered by Captain Jack and his associates.

GENERALS GEORGE W. CULLUM and J. B. Fry, U. S. Army, are giving personal attention to the details connected with the statue of the late Major-Gen. H. W. Halleck, to be erected in San Francisco.

CAPTAIN HENRY ROMERYN, U. S. A., was expected in St. Paul this week, to appear before the Retiring Board at Fort Snelling, presided over by Col. Gentry.

LIEUTENANT C. C. MORRISON, Ordnance Corps, U. S. A., whose wife died recently, has left Rock Island Arsenal on a six months' sick leave.

LIEUTENANT E. F. EMMERICK, U. S. N., and Lieutenants C. P. Townsley and W. L. Sibert, U. S. A., were guests at the Grand Hotel, New York, early in the week.

JUDGE RICHARDS, of Fort Dodge, has presented to the Iowa State Library an autograph and hitherto unpublished letter from George Washington. The letter was written from headquarters at Valley Forge, March 9, 1778, to Caleb Gibbs, a captain in the Continental Army, directing him to send a company as an escort for three men mentioned in the letter. The letter is valued at \$1,000.

THE San Diego Union gives a long description of the U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey Steamer *Carlisle P. Patterson*, lately there, and says: "Lieutenant Clover, U. S. N., commanding, will take his departure, February 10, to Mare Island to refit and perfect the organization of the party and will leave for Alaska as soon as the season is sufficiently advanced to permit of work in that section."

"GENERAL W. S. HARNEY, U. S. A., and Mrs. Harney," says the *New Orleans Democrat*, "entertained Mr. Gillow and the gentlemen of the Mexican Commission at their elegant mansion at Pass Christian Feb. 8."

DR. KITTOE, of Grant's war staff, writes to the *Chicago Inter-Ocean* in regard to a charge of profanity, that the only profane word he ever heard Grant use was "dog on it."

CAPTAIN SETON, 4th Infantry, lately promoted, left his former post, Fort Omaha, last week, to take charge of his new company at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas.

LIEUTENANT L. D. GREENE, 7th Infantry, stationed at Fort Steele, has gone to New Orleans to visit the World's Exposition.

ASSISTANT SURGEON J. L. POWELL, U. S. A., left New York early in the week, on a brief visit South to see relatives.

GENERALS JOHN GIBBON and H. A. MORTON, U. S. Army, were expected in Omaha, the latter part of this week, to sit on a Court of Inquiry, which meets at Fort Omaha early next week.

MR. F. H. SNYDER, the inventor of the Snyder dynamite projectile, returned from England a few days ago, and goes to Washington in the interest of his invention.

LIEUTENANT GORDON has sent to Ottawa a detailed report of the steamer *Neptune's* trip up Hudson's Bay. He is of the opinion that navigation of the bay and straits will be found practicable. He expects much information from observations now being taken at various stations, and thinks that the next expedition should leave Halifax about the middle of May.

CAPTAIN CHARLES KING, U. S. A., was in St. Paul a few days ago, locating at the Merchants' Hotel.

NAVAL CONSTRUCTOR F. L. FERNALD, U. S. N., visited New York early in the week, quartering at the Metropolitan Hotel.

MISS SALTER, a daughter of the late Chaplain Thos. G. Salter, U. S. N., was married at New London, Conn., February 14, to Mr. C. B. Allen, of Providence, R. I.

CAPTAIN J. G. BOURKE, U. S. A., delivered recently in Prescott, A. T., an interesting lecture on "General Crook's Campaigns in the Sierra Madre Mountains."

MAJOR R. M. MORRIS and Lieutenant A. W. Brewster, U. S. A., were guests at the West End, Philadelphia, early in the week.

LIEUTENANT W. M. WRIGHT, 2d U. S. Infantry, recently appointed from civil life was expected at David's Island this week for a short tour of duty there, before joining his regiment in Idaho.

CAPTAIN D. M. SCOTT, 1st Infantry, recently visiting in Washington, will shortly return to Arizona.

CAPTAIN C. W. HOBBS, U. S. A., of Fort Bartan-cas, Fla., is spending a portion of his leave in St. Augustine, and will not go to New Orleans, as stated last week.

LIEUTENANT P. S. BOMUS, 1st Cavalry, has taken charge of recruiting matters at Fort Maginnis, M. T.

MAJOR THOMAS MCGREGOR, 2d U. S. Cavalry, will shortly bid good-bye to friends at Fort Maginnis and betake himself to Vancouver Barracks to report to Gen. Miles for assignment to a post.

THE body of the late General J. W. Phelps has been placed in a tomb at Brattleboro, to remain until spring, when it will be buried at Guilford, Vt. The General has bequeathed all of his real and personal property, the value of which is estimated at from \$30,000 to \$45,000, to his widow and child.

LIEUTENANT J. S. ROGERS, 20th Infantry, has re-joined at Fort Reno, I. T., from leave.

CAPTAIN S. E. BLUNT, U. S. A., was at the Lafayette Hotel, Philadelphia, early in the week, on his return from New York to Washington.

CAPTAIN T. N. BAILEY, Corps of Engineers, U. S. Army, lately stationed at Charleston, S. C., was expected at Willet's Point this week.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL H. M. ROBERT, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A., under orders issued in January has recently established his office in Philadelphia.

COLONEL A. P. MORROW, U. S. A., registered at the Sturtevant House, New York, on Saturday last.

THE Boston Journal says: "Miss Caldwell, who has given a munificent donation to found a Roman Catholic University in the United States, is the first American to receive from the Pope the golden rose, which is presented each year to the individual who has rendered the most signal service to the church during that year." We believe Mrs. Wm. T. Sherman, wife of the General of the U. S. Army, received the golden rose from the Pope a few years since.

GEN. W. F. SMITH, late U. S. Army, is now on duty as United States Agent, in connection with the United States Engineer Office, Wilmington, Delaware.

MAJOR J. S. FLETCHER, 23d U. S. Inf., arrived in Philadelphia the latter part of this week on a short visit.

LIEUT. GEN. ALEXANDER FRAZER, British Army, arrived in New York this week, registering at the St. James Hotel.

LIEUT. R. M. ROGERS, 2d U. S. Art., left Washington Barracks, D. C., on Tuesday, to return early next week.

COLONELS HEWETT AND CHAMBERS, of the British Army, sailed from New York for England this week.

ASST. SURG. H. O. PERLEY, U. S. A., of Fort Pembina, will visit friends in New York early in March. Mrs. Perley is now on a visit to her father, Colonel T. G. Baylor, U. S. A., at Governor's Island.

LIEUTENANT FARRAND SAYRE, 8th Cavalry, of San Antonio, was a visitor at Fort McIntosh, Texas.

MAJOR AND MRS. DOWNEY, 21st Inf., stationed at Fort Russell, were the guests last week of Colonel and Mrs. Mason, of Omaha.

PROF. O. C. MARSH, of Yale College, the well-known paleontologist, is now engaged upon an elaborate report for the U. S. Geological Survey. Large shipments of fossils, unearthed during last season by the various exploring parties in the West, have been lately forwarded to him at the Yale College Museum, and some most important results are expected from his investigations.

MRS. ORD, the widow of the late General E. O. C. Ord, is residing at present in Oakland, California.

LIEUT. CHASE, 3d Cav., is one of the applicants for the vacancy in the Quartermaster's Department.

LIEUTENANT AND MRS. HOWARD, 12th Infantry, celebrated their first wedding anniversary at Omaha on Saturday last, St. Valentine's Day.

THE Japanese Government has tendered formal thanks to our Government for the humane and courageous conduct of Gen. Foote, Minister to Corea, in rescuing, at great peril to himself, several Japanese during the late riot, and guarding them from the fury of the mob.

ONE of the most brilliant receptions of the season was given last Saturday afternoon by the officers of the Brooklyn Navy-yard. Among the young ladies present were Miss Kuttie Chandler, daughter of the commanding officer, Miss Vogdes, daughter of Gen. Vogdes of the Army, and Miss Fannie Clitz, of Brooklyn. There were also a large number of society people from New York and Brooklyn, and the officers from the forts in the harbor.

MRS. ELLEN WOOLSEY, widow of Lieutenant William G. Woolsey, U. S. N., who died last week in Brooklyn, was one of the oldest residents, being in her seventy-fifth year, and was actively interested in local charities and church work. She was one of the pioneers of the district known as "The Hill," having occupied one of the first houses built in Washington ave. She was the oldest communicant in St. Luke's Church. She commanded the respect of a large circle of acquaintances by her robust character, homely virtues and womanly life of Christian activity.

VICE ADMIRAL HENRY WOLSEY BAYFIELD of the British Navy, who died recently in Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island, in his ninetieth year, was an able topographer, and was engaged many years in surveys in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, in the St. Lawrence River and in Montreal and Quebec. He took up his residence in Charlottetown when a young officer, and was one of the most respected residents of that city, and during his lifetime a warm and active friend of education. He was promoted to the rank of Vice Admiral, about a quarter of a century ago.

MAJOR M. B. ADAMS, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A., and family left Oakland, Cal., Feb. 6, by the overland route via Kansas City, for Burlington, Vermont, his new field of duty.

CHIEF ENG. B. F. GARVIN, U. S. N., who was placed on the retired list on Saturday last, Feb. 14, was presented on that day by the men under his charge at the Portsmouth (N. H.) Navy-yard, a handsome ebony cane, gold mounted, bearing the following inscription: "B. F. Garvin, U. S. N., by his foremen, Portsmouth Navy-yard, Feb. 14, 1885." The presentation address was made by Mr. Oliver G. Fernald, and accompanying the gift was a memorial containing the names of the donors.

THE retirement this week of Capt. E. O. Gibson, 10th U. S. Infantry, promotes Lieut. D. H. Kelton to a captaincy and 2d Lieut. F. Woolley to 1st lieutenant. Capt. Kelton has been a 1st lieutenant since March 26, 1868, and Lieut. Woolley was graduated June 14, 1878.

CAPT. C. D. VIELE, U. S. A., was at the Lindell, and Ensign J. A. Bell, U. S. N., at the Planters' Hotel, St. Louis, this week.

LIEUT. COMMANDER FELIX McCURLEY, U. S. N., arrived at Norfolk, Va., early in the week, for duty on the Franklin.

THE Panama Star and Herald of Feb. 3 says: "Lieut. R. M. G. Brown, of the U. S. S. Lackawanna, arrived by the Honduras from Nicaragua, and will leave for New York by the Colon. Lieut. Brown has been ill for some time, and has been ordered home on sick leave. The Lieutenant is a very capable and rising officer and popular among his associates, and his friends much regret his temporary loss of service and wish him an early recovery."

A BANQUET was tendered to Lieut. L. N. Wyse, at the Grand Central Hotel, Panama, on the evening of Jan. 28.

THE Plattsburgh, N. Y., Sentinel of Feb. 13 says: "An interesting feature of the meeting of Relief Hose Company last evening was the presentation of a gold-headed ebony cane to Lieut. D. E. McCarthy, who has so generously acted as drill master for the company for several weeks past, and to whom the proficiency of the company in this respect is due."

A CORRESPONDENT of the New York Tribune agent the Swain Court describes Lieut. Young as an artillery officer stationed at Governor's Island, who has graduated at Columbia College Law School, tall, and considered good looking. On Thursday, he adds, Lieut. Young distinguished himself by his readiness in prompting the Judge Advocate, and a smile of admiration passed over the ordinarily solemn faces of the uniformed court about the table.

EARL Derby, the Colonial Secretary, Feb. 14, received official advices from New Zealand confirming the report published Feb. 13 that Germany had annexed the Island of Samoa despite the protests of the English and American Consuls.

DR. JAMES M. CRAIGHILL, eldest son of Col. W. P. Craighill, U. S. A., was married Feb. 17, at Georgetown, D. C., to Miss Anne F. Berry, niece of the late H. E. Berry, of Baltimore.

LIEUTENANT J. Y. F. BLAKE, 6th Cavalry, left Fort Bayard, N. M., this week for Bentonville, Ark.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL R. E. A. CROFTON, 13th U. S. Infantry, left Wilmington, Del., on Tuesday of this week to join his command at Fort Wingate, N. M.

LIEUTENANT C. C. TEAR, U. S. A., was a guest at the West Hotel, Minneapolis.

ASSISTANT ENGINEER F. J. SCHELL, U. S. N., reported for duty at the Naval Academy, Annapolis, on Monday of this week.

LIEUTENANT W. H. EMORY, Jr., U. S. N., has taken command of the U. S. steamer Despatch.

THE General Court-martial at Fort Leavenworth has concluded the trials of Lieuts. English and Pierce, and the proceedings have gone to Gen. Augur for review.

LIEUTENANT F. W. SIBLEY, 2d U. S. Cavalry, has been visiting friends at Fort Leavenworth on his way to El Paso.

MAJOR H. C. CUSHING, U. S. A., rejoined at Fort Trumbull, Conn., on Thursday from a brief absence.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL G. A. FORSYTH, 4th Cavalry, lately visiting in the East, has returned to Arizona and assumed command of Fort Lowell.

LIEUTENANT GUY HOWARD, U. S. A., and Mrs. Howard, of Omaha, celebrated their first wedding anniversary on the evening of Feb. 13.

LIEUTENANT J. H. SEARS, U. S. N., and bride have arrived at Norfolk, Va., and the Lieutenant has joined the Portsmouth.

REAR-ADMIRAL BUXTON, British Navy, arrived in New York on Thursday last week, and took quarters at the Victoria Hotel. Commodore O. C. Badger, U. S. N., also registered at the Victoria on the same day.

THE statement that Gordon's defence of Khartoum ended in failure on the fifty-second anniversary of his birth is not quite correct. Khartoum is reported to have fallen on January 27. Gordon was born January 28, 1833.

JAMES MORRIS MORGAN is reported to be now engaged in writing up some of the inside naval history of the late Confederacy, particularly in regard to the cruisers. He served in the Confederate Navy all through the war. Later he went to Egypt, where he was made a captain of artillery and served under Ratis Pacha in the region now made famous by Gordon and the Mahdi. Morgan married Miss Trenholm, daughter of the Secretary of the Confederate Treasury.

LIEUTENANT F. SCHWATKA, late U. S. Army, was visited a few days ago at his residence in East 28th street, New York, by a Times reporter, and is credited with saying: "I didn't like the way I was treated by the Department and I tendered my resignation from the Service. It was not accepted until Jan. 31 last. I thought there was an effort on the part of the Department to keep me out of Alaska. You see there is a regular dog-in-the-manger policy pursued. The Department objects to civilians intruding, the Navy Department objects to the War Department, and the Coast Survey, which is under the Secretary of the Interior, objects to either, both, or all. If one attempts to go where all have equal rights an alliance is at once formed by the other two, and all three unite against the civilian. When I went up there in 1883 the Navy and Coast Survey people threw a great many obstacles in my way. For some months I have been at work getting subscriptions to the stock of a company to put cattle on the Aleutian Islands and make a business of raising them there. There is capital grazing on these islands, and with \$50,000 a good start could be made. I have about \$35,000 promised already." Lieut. Schwatka has been in New York most of the winter engaged upon literary work, and has two books nearly finished. One is upon hunting in the North, of which sport he has seen a good deal, and the other upon Alaska. On Monday evening he addressed the American Yacht Club on his explorations in Alaska.

THE marriage of Lieut. L. W. T. Waller, U. S. Marine Corps, to Miss Clara Elizabeth Wynn, at the Church of the Ascension, New York, on Tuesday, Feb. 17, drew together a brilliant assemblage. The bride is a daughter of John Beresford Wynn, Esq., of Lisbon, Portugal.

LIEUTENANT FREDERICK H. PAINE, U. S. N., was married at Washington, D. C., on Tuesday, Feb. 17, to Miss Marion Isabelle Myers, a daughter of the late Gen. A. C. Myers, U. S. A., who resigned in 1861, and a granddaughter of the late Gen. David E. Twiggs, U. S. A. The Rev. W. A. Leonard, D. D., performed the ceremony, and the occasion was an event in Washington society.

Paymaster H. B. Reese, U. S. A., at his own request, is relieved from duty in the Department of Columbia, and will proceed to his home and await orders. (S. O. H. Q. A., Feb. 19.)

THE latest information is that General Stewart is dead, General Buller is in a critical position at Abu Klea, and General Wolseley's position by no means assured.

A DESPATCH from Miles City of Feb. 19 says: The Grand Jury has found an indictment against Lieut. Col. M. A. Cochran, 5th Inf., of Fort Keogh, charging him with perjury. It is an outgrowth of the trial of the case against Lieut. Tillson, 5th Inf., by a Court-martial at Fort Keogh in September last. (See ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL of Oct. 11, 1884, page 203.)

THE first member of the class of 1884-6 at the Artillery School at Fort Monroe, Va., to leave the ranks of the bachelors there, is Lieut. E. A. Millar, 3d Art., whose engagement is just announced, and who will be married about the middle of April to Miss Fannie S. Cook, of Elmira, N. Y.

REAR ADMIRAL E. T. NICHOLS, U. S. N., registered at the Murray Hill Hotel, and Commodore Cicero Price, U. S. N., at the Everett House, New York, on Thursday.

LIEUT. H. C. DAVIS, 3d U. S. Artillery, left Mount Vernon Barracks, Ala., this week, on a short visit to New Orleans.

RECENT DEATHS.

THE death of Mr. Benj. B. Hotchkiss removes from the department of warlike invention one of its most notable representatives. His remarkable success in this special field was the result of a rare combination of inventive ingenuity, business ability, and diplomatic skill. There was a strain of Indian in his blood, but it was hard to find it in his character, which was that of the typical Yankee of his native Connecticut—shrewd, inventive, industrious, and energetic, and at the same time fond, in his way, of good company and good fellowship. Mr. Hotchkiss became well known to our artilleryists during the war as the inventor and manufacturer of the shell which bears his name. After the war he invented the Hotchkiss Magazine Gun, parting with his interest in it, however, to devote his attention to the Hotchkiss Revolving Cannon, which he has introduced with such success abroad. He enjoyed the advantage of the mechanical training he received in early life as a machinist in the Sharps Rifle Factory, and later on in the employ of Col. Samuel Colt, whom he assisted in perfecting the revolving principle in pistols. Twenty-five years ago he became a resident of New York, and during the draft riots was in charge of the arsenal. Mr. Hotchkiss was president of the Congress Park and the Empire Spring Company, in Saratoga, and did a great deal towards beautifying the park. His gun factory was situated in Paris, and he was about to found another in England. He died at the comparatively early age of 55 of a stroke of apoplexy, to which his full habit of body predisposed him. He had had a previous paralytic attack last summer, but he came to this country to visit his father, who lives in Connecticut, and is 90 years of age, and while here his health rapidly improved, and his physicians told him that he would recover, provided he took more rest and worked less. He returned to Paris in September and to the work which resulted in his death. Mr. Hotchkiss was married twice, the second time to a New York lady, who survives him, and who proved a most valuable assistant to him in his labors. He was a most genial and hospitable gentleman, and the news of his death will be received with great regret by his numerous friends in our Services. He leaves an ample fortune, which we see is estimated as high as five millions of dollars. It is a misfortune that such men should be driven abroad to seek that field for their energies which would not be lacking here if there were any proper appreciation of the need we have for their services.

NEARLY five hundred officers of the Navy and Marine Corps have united in signing earnestly-worded petitions to Congress asking that the pension granted to the four little orphans of Surgeon Alfred M. Owen, U. S. Navy, who died heroically at his post of duty during the yellow fever epidemic at Pensacola in 1853, may be increased to \$50 per month. Surgeon Owen was recognized as one of the most brilliant and faithful officers of the Medical Corps, and was most widely known and greatly beloved, not only in the Navy and in the Army, but in civil life. His death, followed within four days by that of his devoted wife, was so tragic as to arouse general attention throughout the country, and th

deepest sympathy, which, it is gratifying to observe, still exists. So little account of his eventful life was then obtainable that we hope at another time to present more of its details. The petitions referred to were circulated through the instrumentality of Capt. Henry C. Cochrane, U. S. M. C., a life-long friend and correspondent of Surgeon Owen, to whom those who may not have had an opportunity of appending their names, and would yet like to do so, can send them. His address is League Island, Philadelphia, Pa.

THOMAS T. ROMEYN, the father of Capt. H. Romeyn, 5th Infantry, died on the 9th of February, at his home in Tecumseh, Mich., in his 86th year. In accordance with his request, his remains were interred in the family burial ground at Lyons, N. Y. He was a liberty-loving, God-fearing man, to whom gray hairs were "a crown of rejoicing." He was born at Johnstown, Montgomery (now Fulton) County, N. Y., Dec. 27, 1799, and was the only son and youngest child of Abraham Romeyn and Mary Moore, his wife, and grandson of Rev. Thomas Romeyn, the first minister of the Reformed Dutch Church settled at any point in the State west of Schenectady. His paternal ancestor came from Holland in 1661 and his maternal ancestor from the North of Ireland before the Revolution. Mr. Romeyn was married in 1830 to Blandinah Shoemaker, of Sussex County, N. J., and they were permitted to pass together over fifty years of wedded life. To them were born five children, three of whom (one son and two daughters) survive him.

MRS. GRAHAM, widow of Commodore John H. Graham, U. S. N., died in New York, of pneumonia, February 15. The funeral took place on Tuesday. Commodore Graham entered the Navy in 1812 and died in 1878.

WILLIAM HARRINGTON, who was a soldier in the war of 1812, died February 12, at Abbeville, La., aged one hundred and nine years. The despatch says there is no doubt as to the age.

WILLIAM B. OLIVER, compiler of statistics for the Government Nautical Almanac, died at Lynn, Feb. 12, aged seventy-eight.

MRS. MARMION, wife of Dr. Wm. V. Marmion, who died at Washington, D. C., Feb. 13, was the daughter of the late Lieut. Col. John McClellan, Topographical Engineer, U. S. A., a distinguished soldier in the Mexican War, a sister of Lieut. John McClellan, 5th U. S. Artillery, and a granddaughter of Mrs. C. H. Walker, the sister of Mrs. Jos. Gales. Mrs. Marmion was an amiable and charming woman, and possessed much of that personal beauty which so distinguished her mother, Mrs. McClellan. The funeral took place from her late residence on Monday last, the services being conducted by the Reverend Dr. Leonard, the rector of St. John's Church, Washington. The pall-bearers were Gen. Beale, Gen. Benét, Dr. Gunnell and Dr. Browne, of the Navy, Mr. Arthur Poultney, of Baltimore, and Col. S. T. Abert.

COL. CHAS. O. JOLINE, who died at Sing Sing, N. Y., Feb. 16, was well known to many who served in the Army during the war, and to many in New York City, in both military and civil circles. He served with credit during the Mexican War as Adjutant of the 2d Ohio Volunteers, and in the War of the Rebellion as A. D. C., with rank of Major on the staff of Gen. John A. Dix, and received the brevet of Colonel. He was mustered out Jan. 4, 1866, being then on duty at the Headquarters Department of the East, New York City, and since then has held several civil positions under the State and City governments.

MRS. ARRASMITH, mother of Lieut. James M. Arrasmith, 2d U. S. Infantry, died at Countland, Cal., Jan. 8, in her sixty-ninth year.

WASHINGTON ITEMS.

Pay Director Cunningham, U. S. N., will soon return from New Orleans.

Lieutenant Doty, of the Revenue Marine is visiting at 2030 I street.

Lieutenant J. M. Stotsenberg, 6th Cavalry, and bride are expected here on a visit.

Colonel W. J. Volkmar, A. D. C., who has lately been confined to his house by sickness has returned to duty.

Lieutenant Palmer Tilton, 20th Infantry, was expected here this week to go before the Retiring Board at the Barracks.

General H. W. Slocum is to be the Grand Marshal of the Inauguration Parade with General Ordway as Chief of Staff. The arrangements are almost perfected.

A mortgage has been placed on record by which General Grant and wife secure W. H. Vanderbilt in the sum of \$150,000 upon the houses 1,213 O street and 1,500 Vermont avenue.

Civil Engineer A. G. Menocal, U. S. N., and party are expected back next week from the survey of the Nicaragua Canal route.

Commander F. E. Chadwick, U. S. N., has been spending a pleasant time here.

Colonel Langdon with a battalion of troops from Fort McHenry, and Major Livingston with a battalion from Fort Monroe arrived in Washington this week and reported to General Ayres at the Barracks to take part in the dedication of the Washington Monument on Saturday.

In the Senate Feb. 16 the President *pro tem.* presented a communication from the Secretary of the Navy enclosing a memorial of the Chamber of Commerce of New York praying for a regulation of the compasses on steel and iron steamships. The Secretary said that if an appropriation was made for the purpose the officers of the Navy would perform the services prayed for.

The following officers of the Army registered at the office of the Adjutant General, Washington, D. C., during the current week: Major Charles W. Raymond, Engineers, 1618 R. I. avenue, on Light-house duty; Captain Jas. B. Sinclair, retired, 1101 13th street, private business; Lieut. D. D. Johnson, 5th Artillery, 1213 F street, on leave; Major J. A. Potter, retired, Ebbitt House, private business; Capt. S. C. Kellogg, 5th Cavalry, Wormley's, on leave; Major E. D. Judd, retired, Riggs' House.

The case of Surgeon Alver A. Austin, U. S. N., which was argued and submitted in the Court of Claims some days ago, has been remanded to the docket, and is to come up for another hearing shortly. The question involved is as to whether an officer who has failed to pass a first examination for promotion, and upon second trial is successful, shall receive the pay of the grade to which he has been promoted from the date of his first or second examination. The judges divided on the question, hence its return to the docket.

In the Court of Claims February 16 judgment was given in favor of Gen. M. C. Meigs in the sum of \$3,370 in his suit for balance of salary due him as Superintendent of the new Pension Building. The First Comptroller of the Treasury disallowed Gen. Meigs's account on the ground that, being a retired officer of the Army, he is not entitled to pay for any other services rendered the Government. This is the second time that the Court of Claims has decided this point in his favor.

The N. Y. Herald says: "The recent retirement of Post Chaplain Benjamin L. Baldrige under the operation of the sixty-four years law has drawn attention to the somewhat anomalous position of Army chaplains as regards rank and pay. The law fixes the pay of a post chaplain at \$1,500 a year, with the usual ten per cent. service increase, while his rank is that of a captain of infantry, whose pay is \$1,800 a year and service increase. As retired officers are entitled to seventy-five per cent. of the pay of their rank, a chaplain when retired receives seventy-five per cent. not of the pay of a chaplain, but of the pay of his rank of captain not mounted. The result is that he draws from the Treasury for doing nothing nearly as much as he did for performing the priestly and scholastic duties of his office—he being a school teacher as well as a preacher. Chaplain Baldrige, for example, who was appointed in June, 1876, and has therefore served less than nine years, received \$137.50 per month while on the active list. His retired pay is \$123.75 per month.

Col. A. P. Blunt, U. S. A., of Fort Leavenworth, is expected here this week.

Miss Paul, daughter of Gen. Paul, has gone on a visit to St. Louis.

Judge Advocate Gardiner and Lieut. R. W. Young, 5th U. S. Artillery, of the Swalm Court, are getting ready for their final departure to Governor's Island.

Lieut. John McClellan, 5th U. S. Artillery, of Fort Schuyler, N. Y. H., has been called here by the death of his sister, Mrs. W. V. Marmion.

Capt. D. H. Kelton, 10th Infantry, promoted this week by the retirement of Capt. Gibson, is visiting here.

Capt. W. E. Dougherty, 1st Infantry, who acted as counsel for Lieut.-Col. A. P. Morrow at the latter's recent trial, has left to rejoin his command in Arizona.

REAR ADMIRAL C. H. WELLS, U. S. N., has been confined to his house, No. 1206 18th street, for some three weeks with pneumonia, which at one time threatened serious results. Under the skillful treatment of Medical Director A. C. Gorgas, U. S. N., who happened in Washington as a witness in the Medical Frauds case, he is now convalescent, and bids fair to enjoy for many years the *otium cum dignitate* of a retired officer.

The following officers of the Navy were admitted to membership in the Navy Mutual Aid Association at a regular meeting held on the 17th inst: Ensigns H. S. Chase and W. G. Hannum, Asst. Eng. E. T. Warburton, and P. A. Engineers J. H. Perry, A. V. Zane, and W. A. Minter, making total membership 735, with a benefit of \$3,488.00.

Lieut. Wm. W. Wood, U. S. N., has relinquished the years leave of absence granted him and at the request of the Chief of the bureau of Equipment and Recruiting has asked for and received orders to duty in the Equipment Department at the Washington Navy Yard. Nothing more is heard of his trouble with Major Ferguson of the Fish Commission. The Department considers that if any further investigation is to be made in the matter it should be done by the Fish Commission, as the counter charges preferred against Lieut. Wood by Major Ferguson do not warrant an investigation or any further action by the Department.

Sale of tickets to the inauguration ball began last week. The leading railroad companies of the East have agreed to put them on sale, and many persons already have written that they desire to possess a ticket of invitation, if only as a souvenir of the great event. The price fixed is \$5 for each admission ticket. This is a small card printed on a chromotype press, and guarantees admission to the new Pension Building for the inauguration ball. The

invitation ticket proper is printed on heavy tinted cardboard, seven by nine and one-half inches, on which are vignettes of Cleveland and Hendricks, surmounted by a figure of the Goddess of Liberty extending her hands over Literature and Industry. In the background, on the right, is the Washington Monument and the front of the White House; on the left the Capitol, both half concealed by the drape of the American flag.

No provision was made in the General Deficiency Appropriation bill, reported to the House on Wednesday, for the payment of the claims settled by the accounting officers of the Treasury for mileage to naval officers under the Graham decision, and unless the Senate can be prevailed upon to adopt an amendment to the bill the claims will have to go over for another year. The committee adopted the following amendment to the bill, which is the outcome of the discussion on the proposition to settle these and other claims passed upon by the accounting officers:

Sec. 4. That the several accounting officers of the Treasury Department shall not receive, examine, and consider any claim against the United States unless it shall have been filed within one year from the passage of this act, or within five years after it shall have accrued, nor unless it shall have arisen under an obligation or liability of the United States incurred by authority of law, or under some appropriation originally applicable to the payment thereof, and a balance of which appropriation sufficient to cover said claims shall have been carried to the surplus fund, the amount of which balance shall be reported in connection therewith; and any claim not filed within one of the periods above named shall be forever barred, except as hereinafter provided.

The Adjutant General's Office of the Army has furnished the Second Auditor's Office with the cadet history of 650 officers who have applied for longevity pay under the Morton decision. It is thought now that there will not be over a thousand of these cases. The following claims under this decision were settled by the accounting officers of the Treasury during the current week: 1st Lieut. Curtis B. Hopkin, 2d Cav., \$374.41; 2d Lieut. Albert B. Scott, 13th Inf., \$461.35; 2d Lieut. Edward H. Plummer, 10th Inf., \$398.27; 2d Lieut. Howard Springett, 4th U. S. Art., \$455.12; Major and Paymaster Alfred E. Bates, U. S. Army, \$758.08; Capt. Edward Hunter, 1st Cav., \$653.16; 1st Lieut. Guy E. Huse, 4th Cav., \$494.83; 1st Lieut. E. T. C. Richmond, 2d Art., \$439.22; 1st Lieut. Lewis Merriam, 4th Inf. (additional set), \$26.43; 1st Lieut. Hugh T. Reed, 1st Inf., \$409.23; Capt. Wellington G. Sprague, U. S. A., retired, \$162; 1st Lieut. John T. Honeycutt, 1st Art., \$578.43.

The Quartermaster General is kept quite busy in filling requisitions for gold lace chevrons for infantry and ordnance troops, now ready for distribution at the Philadelphia depot. Great credit is due to all concerned for the prompt manner in which the whole supply for the Army has been gotten ready when it is taken into consideration that the gold lace had to be specially manufactured abroad, then made up, requiring great skill on the part of operatives heretofore unaccustomed to this particular kind of work.

The Class of 1869, U. S. Naval Academy, give their second class dinner at Welcker's, Washington, on March 3, 1885. Invitations have been sent to all members of the class whose diplomas are dated June 4, 1869, and it is expected that nearly all in the United States who can do so will be present. Lieut. C. G. Bowman, Naval Observatory, is the secretary, and he has also sent out blanks to be filled in for the class "History or Record."

A second caveat has been entered against the instrument purporting to be the last will and testament of Admiral Powell on the charge of undue influence and incapacity. President Taylor's two first cousins, Mrs. Brand, of Washington, in whose name the suit has been instituted, and her sister, Mrs. Colesmesnel, who is also by marriage a cousin of the Duke Descazes of France, are among the heirs-at-law. The amount involved is about \$120,000.

The Washington correspondent of the Boston Herald says: "The change in the command of that festive craft, the *Despatch*, which will take effect tomorrow, has made a great deal of talk in naval circles. Lieutenant Reeder, the officer who is displaced, stands very high among his associates, and his detachment from the vessel is entirely the result of personal influence."

Daniel Corrigan, formerly Chief Clerk of the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, Navy Department, and implicated in the presentation of false vouchers, etc., was arrested in Brooklyn, February 19, and will be brought here the latter part of this week.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

We have received a copy of the admirable lecture delivered by Major C. W. Raymond, U. S. Engineers, some time ago before the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, the subject being the Harbor of Boston. Major Raymond said: "During the past twenty years the United States has expended about \$1,700,000 upon Boston harbor. Most of the results of this expenditure are, it is true, of a permanent character, and so great an outlay will never again be required. Still, the amount will seem to many very large. But during the same period the Government received from the commerce of the harbor a net revenue of about \$370,000,000."

Messrs. D. Appleton and Co. publish "The Money Makers, a Social Parable"; "Delude; or The Iron Hand," by F. Warden, author of "The House on the Marsh," and "At the World's Mercy," and "Roslyn's Fortune," a novel by Christiene Reid, author of "A Gentle Belle," "Morton House," "Valerie Aymer," etc. The first of these is a story of New York society in which many well-known characters are introduced under so thin a disguise that it is not difficult to determine their identity. Its purpose seems to be to lay bare the motive forces of New York society, and to show how large a part money and craft have in influencing the action of men in public and in private life. *Mam'zelle Eugenie*, is a Russian Love Story by Henry Greville, published by T. B. Peterson and Brothers.

THE ARMY.

NOMINATIONS TO THE SENATE.

February 20, 1885.

Tenth Infantry—1st Lieutenant Dwight H. Kelton to be Captain, February 16, vice Gibson, retired. 2d Lieutenant Frederick Wooley to be 1st Lieutenant, February 16, vice Kelton, promoted.

G. O. 15, H. Q. A., Feb. 16, 1885.

The accompanying record of the competition for the "Nevada Trophy" for the target year of 1884 is published for the information of the Army.

The "Nevada Trophy" is awarded to Co. K, 25th Infantry, and the C. O., Co. B, 21st Infantry, in whose possession the trophy now is, will send it by express to the Comdg. Gen., Dept. of Dakota, who, upon receipt, will order the C. O. of the winning company to repair to his headquarters to receive the trophy and hold it until the result of the next competition is announced.

By command of Lieut. Gen. Sheridan:
R. C. DRUM, Adjt.-Gen.

The record is as follows:

	Score—Per cent.	200 yds.	300 yds.	Av'ge.
Dept. Dakota, Fort Meade, Co. K.	82.47	82.11	82.29	
Dept. Arizona, Fort Mojave, Co. G.	73.00	74.67	76.36	
Dept. Texas, Fort McIntosh, Co. K.	74.36	69.23	71.80	

NOTE.—Co. K, 20th Inf., stationed at Fort Gibson, Dept. of the Missouri, also competed for the trophy, but with only 71.7 per cent. of the average aggregate strength of the company for the month. The average score was 73.68.

G. O. 16, H. Q. A., Feb. 17, 1885.

Publishes proclamation of the President of the United States, directing that so much of section 8, township 46 north, range 16 east, Mount Diablo, meridian, as lies within the present boundaries of the military reservation of Fort Bidwell, California, be placed under the control of the Secretary of the Interior for disposition, as provided for in the act of July 5, 1884, it having become useless for military purposes.

CIRCULAR 1, H. Q. A., Feb. 16, 1885.

The following decisions, rulings, etc., have been made during the month of January, 1885, and are published to the Army for the information of all concerned:

MEDICAL ATTENDANCE TO FAMILIES OF OFFICERS AND SOLDIERS.

Bills for medical attendance rendered to the family of an officer or soldier on duty at a station where there is no medical officer on duty, or bills for medicines furnished at a place where there is no Army dispensary, for the same purpose, would not, under existing regulations, be chargeable to the United States.—[Letter, Dec. 31, 1884—A. G. O.]

PURCHASES UNDER ACT OF JULY 5, 1884.

Purchases made for a company out of its funds do not come under the provisions of the act of July 5, 1884, limiting purchases to those made by contract.—[Letter, Jan. 6, 1885—8328 A. G. O., 1884.]

HANDLING THE RIFLE.

The attention of officers is invited to the necessity of instructing the soldier, after loading the rifle, to relinquish all pressure upon the trigger when in bringing the hammer from a full cock to either the half or safety cock, or from the half to the safety cock positions, as soon as the nose of the sear has passed the notch on the tumbler just above the one in which it is desired to engage it. When this precaution is neglected, it has been found possible to so engage the sear-nose on the edge of tumbler-notches that but a very slight touch upon the trigger, or only a jar of the piece, will be necessary to free it and permit the hammer to fall upon the firing-pin, giving a blow which, while generally not sufficient, may yet, in some cases, explode the cartridge. This peculiarity of the lock is independent of the character of the surface of the sear-nose and ends of the tumbler-notches, and is inherent in the mechanism of all fire-arms in which the pressure on the sear passes through or near its centre of motion. The proper remedy can be found only in the careful instruction of the soldier.—[Circ. letter, Jan. 6, 1885—A. G. O., 1884.]

CLOTHING ALLOWANCE.

Each enlisted man of the infantry arm of the service will be allowed, in addition to the clothing allowance for this fiscal year, the sum of two dollars for altering his uniform dress coat and trousers to conform to the requirements of G. O. 120, of 1884, from this office.—[Circ. letter, Jan. 10, 1885—6283 A. G. O., 1884.]

When a soldier has been absent without leave in any year of his enlistment, he should be credited with that year's clothing allowance, less the allowance for the period of absence, at the rate obtaining in that year, thus not changing the date on which the succeeding year's allowance would begin.—[Letter, Jan. 16, 1885—2456 A. G. O., E. B., 1884.]

POSTAGE ON SEEDS, ETC.

Seeds, cuttings of fruit, shade, and ornamental trees and shrubbery for planting at posts and in post and company gardens, and other public grounds used for military purposes, are entitled to be sent in the mails free of postage, under the provisions of par. 699 of the Regulations, as amended by G. O. 91, of 1884, from this office.—[Letter, Jan. 17, 1885—53 A. G. O., 1885.]

AMMUNITION.

The allowance of ammunition for the trial of magazine rifles shall be in addition to the regular allowance and for any period equal in amount for each rifle to that which is now or may hereafter be allowed each man for a corresponding time for firing with the service rifle.—[Letter, Jan. 23, 1885—315 A. G. O., 1885.]

TARGET PRACTICE.

The magazine rifles shall be deemed "service rifles" only so far as relates to the regular practice of the

individual soldier and the consideration of scores made in such firing, but not (while they are still subject to trial) for use in the annual competition or in such company skirmish firing as may hereafter be required.—[Letter, Jan. 23, 1885—315 A. G. O., 1885.]

By command of Lieut.-Gen. Sheridan:
R. C. DRUM, Adjt.-Gen.

G. O. 2, DEPT. OF THE EAST, Feb. 11, 1885.

Publishes detailed instructions relative to the preparation of Estimates pertaining to the Quartermaster's Department.

G. O. 3, DIV. OF THE PACIFIC, Feb. 10, 1885.

G. O. 8, Headquarters Military Division of the Pacific and Dept. of California, dated Dec. 17, 1880, relating to applications for the discharge of enlisted men on account of drunkenness and worthlessness, is, by direction of the Lieutenant General commanding the Army, revoked.

In directing its revocation, the Lieutenant General adds: "This, however, is not to be taken as an indication of favorable action on the cases specified in that order."

By command of Major General Pope:
J. C. KELTON, Asst. Adjt.-Gen.

[G. O. 8, of 1880, says: "Hereafter, no applications from company and post commanders, addressed to the Adjutant General, asking the discharge of enlisted men on account of drunkenness and worthlessness, will be entertained at or forwarded from these Headquarters, the General of the Army having decided and declared that 'company commanders must do their best to discipline drunkards.'"]

STAFF CORPS AND DEPARTMENTS.

Adjutant and Inspector Generals.

Major J. P. Martin, Asst. Adjt.-Gen., will proceed to St. Louis, Missouri, and return, on public business (S. O. 25, Feb. 16, D. Mo.)

Quartermasters and Subsistence Departments

P. Q. M. Sergeant Egger has reported at Fort Reno, I. T., for duty.

The following Post Q. M. Sergeants are assigned to duty as follows: Thomas F. Meagher, late 1st sergt., Co. H, 10th Inf., now at Fort Bliss, Tex.; to Fort Lowell, A. T. Peter Keegan, late sergt., Co. K, 14th Inf., now at Vancouver Barracks, Fort Canby, Wash. T. Patrick Colgan, late sergt., Co. I, 18th Inf., now at Fort Maginnis, Montana, to the same post. John B. Fletcher, late 1st sergt., Co. K, 20th Inf., now at Fort Gibson, I. T., to Fort Mackinac, Mich. Otto H. R. Lorenz, late sergt., Co. E, 20th Inf., now at Fort Elliott, Tex., to Jackson Barracks, La. William E. Granlee, late sergt., Co. A, 23d Inf., now at Fort Brady, Mich., the same post. Joseph Boush, late sergt., Co. G, 24th Inf., now at Fort Supply, I. T., to the same post. Charles Reich, late 1st sergt., Co. C, 19th Inf., now at Fort Clark, to Fort Brown, Tex. (S. O. Feb. 17, H. Q. A.)

It is impracticable to furnish the Post Q. M. Sergt. at Little Rock Barracks, Ark., with public quarters, the A. A. Q. M. may hire quarters for him outside the garrison (S. O. 36, Feb. 16, D. East).

Mr. W. C. Cunningham, Engineer of the steamer General Wool, will proceed from Fort Monroe, Va., to Baltimore, Md., and remain with the vessel until the repairs now being made to her are completed (S. O. 36, Feb. 16, D. East).

Leave of absence for one month, with permission to apply for an extension of one month, is granted Capt. E. B. Atwood, Asst. Q. M. (S. O. 21, Feb. 9, Dept. M.)

Capt. Charles A. Woodruff, Chief C. S., will proceed to Portland, Ore., on public business (S. O. 21, Feb. 3, D. Columbia)

During the absence on leave of Capt. E. B. Atwood, A. Q. M., Capt. J. J. Clague, C. S., will take charge of the office of the District and Disbursing Q. M., at Santa Fe, N. M. (S. O. 21, Feb. 9, Dept. Mo.)

Commissary Sergt. Siegfried Cahen, having relinquished the unexpired portion of the furlough granted him, will proceed from New York City, N. Y., to David's Island, New York, to relieve Commissary Sergt. Wm. Mason, who will proceed to Fort Selden, New Mexico, and report to the C. O. of that post, to relieve Commissary Sergeant John J. Bowman (S. O., Feb. 18, H. Q. A.)

The Comdg. Gen., Dept. of the Missouri, will grant a furlough for six months to Commissary Sergt. John J. Bowman, to take effect after his re-enlistment and his relief at Fort Selden, New Mexico, by Commissary Sergeant William Mason (S. O., Feb. 18, H. Q. A.)

Pay Department.

During the temporary absence of the Paymr. Gen., Major A. B. Carey, Paymaster, will, by direction of the President, take charge of the office of the Paymr. General and perform his duties (S. O., Feb. 16, H. Q. A.)

Paymaster-General W. B. Rochester has been absent from Washington during the week, visiting friends in New York. Col. Carey has been in charge of the office.

Medical Department.

Leave of absence for one month is granted Capt. Harry O. Perley, Asst. Surg., Fort Pembina, D. T., to take effect March 5, 1885 (S. O. 16, Feb. 10, D. Dakota).

The extension of leave of absence on surgeon's certificate granted Capt. Julius H. Patzki, Asst. Surg., is further extended seven months on surgeon's certificate (S. O., Feb. 17, H. Q. A.)

Asst. Surg. J. R. Kean, now at Fort Sill, I. T., is assigned to duty at that post (S. O. 23, Feb. 11, D. Missouri).

On demand of Surg. J. H. Bill a Court of Inquiry will meet at Fort Omaha, Neb., Feb. 25, 1885, "to investigate his conduct" (S. O. 10, Feb. 11, D. Platte).

Capt. Samuel Q. Robinson, Asst. Surg., is relieved from further duty in connection with the expedition to Alaska, and will return to Fort Spokane, W. T. (S. O. 20, Feb. 2, D. Columbia).

The Q. M. D. will furnish transportation from Fort Leavenworth, to Fort Lewis, Col., for Hospital Steward James A. Leasley, a furloughed soldier (S. O. 22, Feb. 10, Dept. Mo.)

Hospital Steward George Duke, dishonorably discharged the service, at Fort Lowell, A. T., Jan. 27, 1885, by sentence of G. C. M.

Hospital Steward David Robertson, discharged at Governor's Island, N. Y. H., Feb. 10, and re-enlisted Feb. 11, 1885.

Engineers and Ordnance Department.

Leave of absence for three months, with permission to apply for an extension of one month, to take effect March 1, 1885, or as soon thereafter as his services can be spared by his C. O., is granted Capt. Cullen Bryant, Ord. Dept. (S. O., Feb. 16, H. Q. A.)

THE LINE.

1st Cavalry, Colonel Cutler Grover.

Hdqrs. D. G., I. K., and M. Ft. Custer, Mont.; A. C. and F. Ft. Maginnis, Mont.; B. Ft. Keogh, Mont.; E. Ft. Kila, Mont.; H and I, Ft. Assiniboine, Mont.

2nd Cavalry, Colonel John P. Hatch.

Hdqrs. B. E. F. G. and I, Ft. Walla Walla, Wash. T.; A and K, Presidio San Francisco, Cal.; C, Ft. Bidwell, Cal.; D, Boise Barracks, Idaho; H, Ft. Spokane, Wash. T.; L, Ft. Cour d'Alene, Idaho; M, Ft. Klamath, Ore.

Major James S. Brislin will inspect Q. M. stores, and C. and G. E., at Boise Barracks, Idaho, and which 2d Lieut. Thomas H. Wilson, Post Q. M., is accountable (S. O. 19, Jan. 31, D. Columbia.)

3rd Cavalry, Colonel Albert G. Brackets.

Hdqrs. and H, Whipple Barracks, Ariz.; A, Ft. Apache, Ariz.; B, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; C, F. and I, Ft. Grant, Ariz.; D, E, and I, Ft. Thomas, Ariz.; G, San Carlos, Ariz.; K, Ft. Verde, Ariz.; M, Ft. Bowie, Ariz.

The citizens of Prescott, thanks to the courtesy of General Brackett, were recently treated to an open-air concert by the excellent regimental band, and others are to follow.

4th Cavalry, Colonel William B. Royall.

Hdqrs. B. D. and I, Ft. Huachuca, Ariz.; F and H, Ft. Lowell, Ariz.; A and K, Ft. Apache, Ariz.; G, Ft. Bowie, Ariz.; C, Ft. Grant, Ariz.; E and M, Ft. McDowell, Ariz.; L, Fort Leavenworth, Kas.

Capt. Edward M. Heyl, 4th Cav., A. A. I. G., will proceed to Fort Wadsworth, N. Y. H., and inspect public property thereat (S. O. 35, Feb. 14, D. East.)

Lieut.-Col. G. A. Forsyth, having reported from leave, is assigned to command of Fort Lowell (S. O. 15, Feb. 9, D. Ariz.)

The C. O. Fort Apache will grant a furlough for two months to Sergt. James Warren, Troop K (S. O. 15, Feb. 9, D. Ariz.)

A furlough for six months is granted Sergt. C. H. Price, Troop B (S. O. 14, Feb. 7, D. Ariz.)

Sergt. Oscar Warren, Troop F, has been appointed regimental quartermaster sergeant, vice Trask, appointed post quartermaster sergeant.

5th Cavalry, Colonel Wesley Merritt.

Hdqrs. C. E. I. and L, Ft. McKinney, Wyo.; A and G, Ft. Washakie, Wyo.; B, D. and K, Ft. Niobrara, Neb.; F, H, and M, Ft. Robinson, Neb.

1st Sergt. J. B. Sharp, Troop H, will be discharged the Service of the U. S. (S. O., Feb. 16, H. Q. A.)

6th Cavalry, Colonel Eugene A. Carr.

Hdqrs. C. G. I. and M, Ft. Bayard, N. M.; A, I. and K, Ft. Wingate, N. M.; B and F, Ft. Lewis, Colo.; D, E, and H, Ft. Stanton, N. M.

The C. O. Fort Craig, N. M., will send Private C. P. Miller, Troop I (accidentally wounded while on duty), to Fort Wingate, N. M., for surgical treatment (S. O. 8, Feb. 12, D. N. M.)

7th Cavalry, Colonel Samuel D. Sturgis.

Hdqrs. A. C. E. H. K. and M, Ft. Meade, Dak.; B and D, Ft. Yates, Dak.; F and I, Ft. Buford, Dak.; G, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; J, Ft. Totten, Dak.

8th Cavalry, Colonel Elmer Otis.

Hdqrs. C. and H, San Antonio, Tex.; A, Ft. McIntosh, Tex.; B, Ft. Ringgold, Tex.; D, Camp Del Rio, Tex.; E, F, G, K. and L, Ft. Clark, Tex.; I, Ft. Brown, Tex.; M, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.

2d Lieut. Farrand Sayre will conduct to Fort McIntosh, Tex., two surrendered deserters of Troop A, now at San Antonio (S. O. 15, Feb. 9, D. Tex.)

9th Cavalry, Colonel Edward Hatch.

Hdqrs. D. E. H. I. and M, Ft. Riley, Kas.; A, Ft. Elliott, Tex.; B, Ft. Hays, Kas.; C and G, Ft. Sill, Ind. T.; F and J, Ft. Reno, Ind. T.; K, Ft. Supply, Ind. T.

Col. Edward Hatch will proceed to Fort Riley, Kas., thence to Caldwell and to Arkansas City, on public business, and upon completion will return to Fort Riley, Kas. (S. O. 21, Feb. 9, Dept. M.)

The leave of absence for seven days granted Lieut.-Col. N. A. M. Dudley is extended six days (S. O. 25, Feb. 16, Dept. M.)

Sergt. William N. Penn, Troop K, on furlough in Baltimore, Md., will proceed to Fort Leavenworth, Kas., and report to the A. A. G., Hdqrs. Dept. of Missouri (S. O. 38, Feb. 19, D. East.)

10th Cavalry, Colonel Benjamin H. Grierson.

Hdqrs. B. D. H. K. L. and M, Ft. Davis, Tex.; A, Pena Colorado, Tex.; C and G, Ft. Stockton, Tex.; E and F, Fort Concho, Tex.; I, Camp Rice, Tex.

Lieut.-Col. J. F. Wade will proceed to Fort Davis, Tex., as witness before a G. C. M. (S. O. 15, Feb. 9, D. Tex.)

2d Lieut. Leighton Finley, A. C. S. at Camp Pena Colorado, is authorized to send, by express, to the Asst. Treasurer at New Orleans, La., \$250, public funds (S. O. 16, Feb. 11, D. Tex.)

1st Artillery, Colonel George P. Andrews.

Hdqrs. H. and K, Presidio, San Francisco, Cal.; A, B. and C, Ft. Winfield Scott, Cal.; D and I, Alcatraz Island, Cal.; E, Vancouver Bks., W. T.; F and L, Ft. Canby, W. T.; G, Ft. Monroe, Va.; M, Ft. Mason, Cal.

Major John I. Rodgers will inspect at Fort Canby, W. T., certain medical and hospital property for which Asst. Surg. Edwin F. Gardner, Post Surg., is accountable (S. O. 21, Feb. 3, D. Columbia.)

Leave of absence for two months is granted Capt. Frank E. Taylor, Vancouver Barracks, W. T. (S. O. 13, Feb. 6, Div. P.)

2nd Artillery, Colonel Romeyn B. Ayres.

Hdqrs. A. B. C. D. and H, Washington Barracks, D. C.; F, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; E, Little Rock Barracks, Ark.; G, Newport Bks., Ky.; I, L. and M, Ft. McHenry, Md.; K, Ft. Monroe, Va.

3rd Artillery, Colonel Horatio G. Gibson.

Hdqrs. D. and G, St. Francis Bks., St. Augustine, Fla.; A, Ft. Monroe, Va.; B, E. and H, Ft. Barrancas, Fla.; C, Little Rock Bks., Ark.; F, San Antonio, Tex.; I and M, Jackson Bks., La. I and L, Mt. Vernon Bks., Ala.

4th Artillery, Colonel Clermont L. Best.

Hdgrs. B. D. E. G. and L. Ft. Adams, R. I.; A and C, Ft. Trumbull, Conn.; F, Ft. Snelling, Minn.; H and K, Ft. Warren, Mass.; I, Ft. Monroe, Va.; M, Ft. Proble, Me.

5th Artillery, Colonel John Hamilton.

Hdgrs. F, I, L, and M, Ft. Hamilton, N. Y.; A, G, and H, Ft. Columbia, N. Y.; C, Ft. Monroe, Va.; B, Ft. Wadsworth, N. Y.; D, Ft. Omaha, Neb.; E and K, Ft. Schuyler, N. Y.

The leave of absence granted 1st Lieut. John McClellan, Fort Schuyler, N. Y. H., is extended twenty days (S. O. 38, Feb. 19, D. East.)

1st Infantry, Colonel William R. Shafter.

Hdgrs. and A, Ft. Grant, A. T.; B, Ft. Apache, A. T.; C, Ft. Huachuca, A. T.; D, Ft. McDowell, A. T.; E, Ft. Verde, A. T.; F, Ft. Bowie, A. T.; G, Ft. Mojave, A. T.; H, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; I, Ft. Lowell, A. T.; K, Whipple Bks., A. T.

The following changes are ordered: Co. E from Fort Verde to Whipple Barracks; Co. K from Whipple Barracks to Fort Verde (S. O. 15, Feb. 9, D. Ariz.)

Capt. Douglas M. Scott, now on leave of absence in Washington, D. C., will report by letter to the Supt. General Recruiting Service, N. Y. City, to conduct the first detachment of recruits that may be sent to the Dept. of Arizona (S. O., Feb. 14, H. Q. A.)

2nd Infantry, Colonel Frank Wheaton.

Hdgrs. D, E, F, and K, Ft. Cour d'Alene, Idaho; A, C, G, and H, Ft. Spokane, W. T.; B, Boise Bks., Idaho; I, Ft. Klamath, Ore.

2d Lieut. William M. Wright (Co. C), recently appointed, will report in person to the Supt. General Recruiting Service, N. Y. City, for temporary duty at David's Island, N. Y. H., and to accompany the first detachment of recruits sent to the Dept. of Columbia (S. O., Feb. 14, H. Q. A.)

3rd Infantry, Colonel John R. Brooke.

Hdgrs. A, G, H, and K, Ft. Shaw, M. T.; B, D, F, and I, Ft. Missoula, M. T.; C and E, Ft. Ellis, M. T.

4th Infantry, Colonel William F. Carlin.

Hdgrs. B, D, E, G, I, and K, Ft. Omaha, Neb.; A, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; C, Ft. Robinson, Neb.; F and H, Ft. Niobrara, Neb.

Leave of absence for two months is granted Capt. Henry Seton, Fort Leavenworth, Kas. (S. O. 20, Feb. 18, Div. M.)

5th Infantry, Colonel John D. Wilkins.

Hdgrs. A, B, C, D, E, F, G, and H, Ft. Keogh, M. T.; I and K, Ft. Custer, M. T.

6th Infantry, Colonel Alex. McD. McCook.

Entire regiment at Ft. Douglas, Utah.

7th Infantry, Colonel John Gibbon.

Hdgrs. A, C, D, F, H, I, and K, Ft. Laramie, Wyo.; B, E, and G, Ft. Fred. Steele, Wyo.

8th Infantry, Colonel August V. Kautz.

Hdgrs. E, H, and K, Angel Island, Cal.; A and G, Benicia Bks., Cal.; B, Ft. Gaston, Cal.; C, Ft. Halleck, Nev.; D, San Diego Bks., Cal.; F, Ft. Bidwell, Cal.; I, Ft. McDermitt, Nev.

9th Infantry, Colonel John S. Mason.

Hdgrs. A, D, E, F, H, and I, Ft. D. A. Russell, Wyo.; B, C, and G, Ft. Bridger, Wyo.; K, Ft. McKinney, Wyo.

10th Infantry, Colonel Henry B. Clitz.

Hdgrs. B, C, F, and I, Ft. Union, N. M.; A and E, Ft. Lyon, Colo.; D and H, Ft. Bliss, Tex.; G and K, Uncompahgre, Colo.

Capt. Edwin O. Gibson, having been found by an Army Retiring Board incapacitated for active service on account of disability incident to the service, is retired from active service Feb. 16, in conformity with sec. 1251, Rev. Stat. (S. O., Feb. 16, H. Q. A.)

11th Infantry, Colonel Richard I. Dodge.

Hdgrs. A, D, E, and K, Ft. Sully, D. T.; B and F, Ft. A. Lincoln, D. T.; C and H, Ft. Buford, D. T.; G, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; I, Ft. Bennett, D. T.

The extension of leave of absence on Surgeon's certificate granted 2d Lieut. William H. Wheeler is further extended two months on account of sickness (S. O., Feb. 17, H. Q. A.)

12th Infantry, Colonel Orlando B. Willcox.

Hdgrs. A, B, D, F, G, and I, Madison Bks., N. Y.; C, Plattsburgh Bks., N. Y.; E and K, Ft. Niagara, N. Y.; H, Ft. Ontario, N. Y.

13th Infantry, Colonel Luther P. Bradley.

Hdgrs. Santa Fe, N. M.; A and B, Ft. Bayard, N. M.; C and E, Ft. Stanton, N. M.; D, F, G, H, and I, Ft. Wingate, N. M.; K, Ft. Selden, N. M.

14th Infantry, Colonel Lewis C. Hunt.

Hdgrs. A, D, E, F, G, H, I, and K, Vancouver Bks., W. T.; B and C, Ft. Townsend, W. T.

15th Infantry, Colonel Joseph N. G. Whistler.

Hdgrs. E, and F, Ft. Buford, D. T.; A, C, D, and H, Ft. Randall, D. T.; B and I, Ft. Pembina, D. T.; G and K, Camp Poplar River, M. T.

16th Infantry, Colonel Matthew M. Blunt.

Hdgrs. A, B, C, and H, Ft. Concho, Tex.; D and E, Ft. McIntosh, Tex.; F, Ft. Stockton, Tex.; G, San Antonio, Tex.; I and K, Ft. Davis, Tex.

17th Infantry, Colonel Charles C. Gilbert.

Hdgrs. B, D, and H, Ft. Yates, D. T.; A and G, Ft. A. Lincoln, D. T.; C, F, and I, Ft. Totten, D. T.; E and K, Ft. Custer, Mont.

Sergt. Thos. B. Jackson, Co. H (Fort Yates), for "absence without leave" and "lying out of quarters," has been reduced to the ranks.

18th Infantry, Colonel Thomas H. Ruger.

Hdgrs. A, B, C, D, E, F, H, and K, Ft. Assiniboine, Mont.; G and I, Ft. Maginnis, Mont.

19th Infantry, Colonel Charles H. Smith.

Hdgrs. B, C, D, E, F, and K, Ft. Clark, Tex.; A, H, and I, Ft. Ringgold, Tex.; G, Ft. Brown, Tex.

20th Infantry, Colonel Elwell S. Otis.

Hdgrs. A, and I, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; B and K, Ft. Gibson, I. T.; C and D, Ft. Reno, I. T.; E, Ft. Elliott, Tex.; F and G, Ft. Hays, Kas.; H, Ft. Supply, I. T.

Leave of absence for twenty days is granted Major J. C. Bates (S. O. 25, Feb. 16, Dept. M.)

21st Infantry, Colonel Henry A. Morrow.

Hdgrs. C, E, F, and G, Ft. Sidney, Neb.; A, Ft. McKimney, Wyo.; B, Ft. Fred. Steele, Wyo.; D and H, Ft. Bridger, Wyo.; I and K, Ft. D. A. Russell, Wyo.

22nd Infantry, Colonel Peter T. Swaine.

Hdgrs. A, B, D, G, H, and K, Ft. Lewis, Colo.; C, F, and I, Ft. Lyon, Colo.; E, Ft. Marcy, N. M.

1st Lieut. Theodore Mosher is relieved from duty as J.-A. of the G. C.-M. appointed by S. O. 224, series 1884, and 1st Lieut. E. W. Casey, Adjt., is detailed in his stead (S. O. 20, Feb. 7, Dept. M.)

Leave of absence for one month, on Surgeon's certificate, is granted 2d Lieut. E. O. C. Ord, with permission to apply for an extension of one month (S. O. 22, Feb. 10, Dept. M.)

1st Lieut. J. J. Crittenden is detailed member of

the G. C.-M. appointed by S. O. 222, series 1884 (S. O. 22, Feb. 10, Dept. M.)

Orders 14, Fort Lewis, Colo., Feb. 1, appointing 1st Lieut. B. C. Lockwood A. C. S. Fort Lewis, vice 1st Lieut. Theodore Mosher, relieved, is approved (S. O. 8, Feb. 12, D. N. M.)

The leave of absence for one month, on Surgeon's certificate of disability, granted 2d Lieut. Edward O. C. Ord, is, on Surgeon's certificate, extended one month (S. O. 20, Feb. 18, Div. M.)

23rd Infantry, Colonel Henry M. Black.

Hdgrs. F, G, H, and I, Ft. Wayne, Mich.; A and B, Ft. Brady, Mich.; C and D, Ft. Porter, N. Y.; E and K, Ft. Mackinac, Mich.

24th Infantry, Colonel Joseph H. Potter.

Hdgrs. D, G, and H, Ft. Supply, Ind. T.; A, Ft. Reno, Ind. T.; B and F, Ft. Elliott, Tex.; C, E, I, and K, Ft. Hill, Ind. T.

25th Infantry, Colonel George L. Andrews.

Hdgrs. B, C, F, and I, Ft. Snelling, Minn.; A, D, H, and K, Ft. Meade, Dak.; E and G, Ft. Sisseton, Dak.

Leave of absence for six months on Surgeon's certificate is granted Capt. Michael L. Courtney (S. O., Feb. 17, H. Q. A.)

Appointments, Promotions, Retirements, Transfers, Casualties, etc., of Commissioned Officers of the U. S. Army recorded in the Adjutant-General's Office during the week ending Saturday, February 14, 1885.

APPOINTMENT.

William Mason Wright, of New Jersey, to be 2d Lieutenant, 2d Infantry, Jan. 19, 1885, vice Bundy, transferred to the 3d Infantry.

RETIREMENT.

Post Chaplain Benjamin L. Baldrige, Feb. 9, 1885 (not June 30, 1882).

MEMORANDUM.

The sentence of the General Court-martial (as announced in General Court-martial orders, No. 28, September 7, 1882, Department of Texas) whereby 1st Lieutenant Charles E. Nordstrom, 10th Cavalry, was reduced in rank so that his name should appear on the rolls of the Army next after that of 1st Lieutenant Mason M. Maxon, 10th Cavalry, having been remitted, Lieutenant Nordstrom has, by direction of the Secretary of War, been restored to the position held by him prior to such sentence, and his name will hereafter be borne on the rolls next after that of 1st Lieutenant William Davis, Jr., 10th Cavalry.

Courts-martial.

The following courts have been ordered:

At Boise Barracks, I. T., Feb. 16. Detail: Major James S. Brislin and Capt. Thomas J. Gregg, 2d Cav.; Capt. Charles A. Dempsey, 2d Inf.; 1st Lieut. Rudolph G. Ebert, Asst. Surg.; 1st Lieut. William C. Muhlenberg, 2d Inf.; 2d Lieut. Francis G. Irwin, Jr., 2d Cav., and 2d Lieut. Thomas H. Wilson, 2d Inf., Judge-Advocate (S. O. 22, Feb. 4, D. Columbia.)

At Fort Klamath, Ore., Feb. 10. Detail: Major Leslie Smith and Capt. James Miller, 2d Inf.; Capt. Joshua L. Fowler and 1st Lieut. Henry C. La Point, 2d Cav.; 1st Lieut. Benjamin Munday, Asst. Surg.; 2d Lieut. Herbert H. Sargent, 2d Cav., and 1st Lieut. Augustus R. Egbert, 2d Inf., Judge-Advocate (S. O. 22, Feb. 4, D. Columbia.)

At Fort Huachuca, A. T., Feb. 16. Detail: Capt. W. N. Tisdall, 1st Inf.; Capt. P. R. Brown, Asst. Surg.; Capt. A. E. Wood and C. A. P. Hatfield, 1st Lieut. J. H. Dorst and J. R. Richards, Jr., Adjts., 2d Lieut. H. C. Benson and R. D. Walsh, 4th Cav., and 2d Lieut. S. L. Paison, 1st Inf., Judge-Advocate (S. O. 14, Feb. 7, D. Ariz.)

At Fort Adams, R. I., Feb. 19. Detail: Capt. John Egan and G. B. Rodney, 1st Lieut. William Ennis, Joseph Garrard, G. L. Anderson, and Clarence Deems, and 2d Lieut. Stephen M. Foote, 4th Art., and 1st Lieut. James M. Jones, 4th Art., Judge-Advocate (S. O. 38, Feb. 16, D. East.)

At Newport Barracks, Ky., Feb. 24. Detail: Major J. B. Keefer, Pay Dept.; Surg. J. M. Brown, Med. Dept.; Major F. L. Gunther, 2d Art.; Capt. W. A. Elderkin, Sub. Dept.; Capt. C. A. Woodruff, 2d Art., and 1st Lieut. C. E. Kilbourne, 2d Art., Judge-Advocate (S. O. 37, Feb. 18, D. East.)

At Fort Trumbull, Conn., Feb. 24. Detail: Major A. C. M. Pennington, Capt. Harry C. Cushing and Eugene A. Bancroft, 1st Lieut. C. D. Parkhurst, and 2d Lieut. C. L. Corthell, 4th Art., and 2d Lieut. W. Fish, 4th Art., Judge-Advocate (S. O. 38, Feb. 19, D. East.)

At Fort Wadsworth, N. Y. H., Feb. 24. Detail: Lieut.-Col. H. W. Closson and Capt. Wm. E. Van Reed, 5th Art.; Asst. Surg. Louis Brechemin, Med. Dept.; 1st Lieut. G. N. Whistler, 2d Lieut. S. E. Allen and Edwin B. Babbitt, 5th Art., and 1st Lieut. E. T. Brown, 5th Art., Judge-Advocate (S. O. 38, Feb. 19, D. East.)

Army Boards.

A Board of Survey, to consist of Capt. H. W. Westells, Jr., 1st Lieut. F. H. Hardie, R. Q. M., and 2d Lieut. T. R. Rivers, 3d Cav., will meet at Dept. Hdgrs., Feb. 9, to report upon the alleged loss of a Springfield rifle, for which 1st Lieut. E. Z. Steever, Adjts. 3d Cav., is responsible (S. O. 14, Feb. 7, D. Ariz.)

A Board of Officers, to consist of Capt. Edward R. Warner, 3d Art.; Capt. W. F. Carter, Asst. Surg., and 1st Lieut. Asher C. Taylor, 2d Art., will assemble at Little Rock Barracks, Ark., Feb. 19, to examine into and report upon the qualifications of Richard G. Bulgin, an applicant for appointment as superintendent of a National Cemetery (S. O. 35, Feb. 14, D. East.)

A Board of Survey will meet at St. Paul, Minn., Feb. 11, to report upon the damaged condition of certain Q. M. stores. Detail: Majors William Smith, George W. Baird, and Charles H. Whipple, Paymasters, U. S. A. (S. O. 16, Feb. 10, D. Dak.)

Court of Inquiry.

On demand of Surg. Joseph H. Bill (15th Article of War), a Court of Inquiry, to "investigate his conduct," is ordered to meet at Fort Omaha, Neb., Feb. 25, 1885. Detail: Col. John Gibbon, 7th Inf.; Col. Henry A. Morrow, 21st Inf., and Surg. Daniel G. Caldwell, U. S. A. 1st Lieut. Frederick H. E. Ebstein, 21st Inf., is appointed recorder. The court will consider and investigate the charges preferred against

Surg. Bill by his post commander (Col. W. P. Carlin, 4th Inf.), on Dec. 16, 1884; the allegations and charges made by the same officer in communication addressed to Dept. Hdgrs., Feb. 3, 1885; in Post Orders No. 16 (Fort Omaha, Neb.), Jan. 16, 1885; in communication addressed to Surg. Bill, under date of Oct. 1, 1884, and generally, all matters of which issue has been made regarding the management of the post hospital and treatment of the sick under charge of Surg. Bill (S. O. 10, Feb. 11, D. Platte.)

Recruits.—The Supt. Mounted Recruiting Service will cause thirty-two recruits to be forwarded to Fort Leavenworth, Kas., for assignment as follows: Ten to Troop B, 3d Cav.; thirteen to Troop L, 4th Cav.; one to Troop G, 7th Cav., and eight to Troop M, 8th Cav. (S. O., Feb. 18, H. Q. A.)

Rifle Practice.—Battalion of Engineers.—In Orders 2, 1885, General Abbot announces the result of Target Practice of the Battalion for the year ending Sept. 30, 1884, with list of Sharpshooters and Marksmen. The Sharpshooters are Lieut. E. J. Spencer, Sergt. Chas. Renaud, and Corpl. Geo. Doyle, Co. A, Lieuts. H. F. Hodges and G. A. Zinn, Sgts. M. McCormack, Martin Doolan and Chas. Barrett, and Private H. Warner, Co. B; Sergt. James Turner, Corpl. T. F. Byron, Lance Corpl. H. S. Kirwan, and Privates J. Cavanagh and William Reeker, Co. C. The standing of Sergeant Barrett (4th) at the Army competition of last year is referred to, and the participation of the Battalion, and individual members of it, in the matches at Creedmoor in September last.

Magazine Rifles.—Upon the question as to the allowance of ammunition for testing the magazine rifles, and whether or not these arms can be considered "service rifles" so far as to count qualifying scores made with them at regular target practice, the Lieutenant-General decides that the allowance of ammunition for the trial of the magazine rifles shall be in addition to the regular allowance, and for any period equal in amount for each rifle to that which is now, or may hereafter be, allowed each man for a corresponding time for firing with the service rifle. The Lieutenant-General also decides that the magazine rifles shall be deemed "service rifles" only so far as relates to the regular practice of the individual soldier and the consideration of scores made in such firings; but not (while they are still subject to trial) for use in the annual competitions, or in such company skirmish firing as may hereafter be required. (Letter A. G. O., Feb. 28, '85.)

DEPARTMENT NEWS.**Dept. of the Platte—Brig. Gen. O. O. Howard.**

THE Sioux County Journal gives a long and interesting account of Fort Robinson, and advertising to a movement to abandon the post, says: The post has always been considered a highly important one, but its consequence is now, by the country being settled, increased ten fold. The Pine Ridge Indians, at once the largest and least reliable tribe in the United States, are just across the Dakota border, and although at present held in subjection by Dr. McGillicuddy, a man of powerful will and a master hand in the management of Indians, they are totally untrustworthy. Not many people know that old Red Cloud, the ferocious hero of the Fort Kearney massacre and principal chief of these nine or ten thousand Ogallala Sioux, claims the whole of Sioux Co., Neb., north of the Running Water, as belonging to his reservation. Surely none but the bitterest foes of Sioux County and her people would propose such a measure. With 9,000 Sioux in a position to sweep the White River Valley and most of the Sioux County settlements in a day's ride, it would seem that Fort Robinson has some claims to importance.

"Private O'Donnell," of Fort Omaha, who published some time ago "Life in the Army," a work devoted mainly to abuse of commissioned and non-commissioned officers, has evidently at last seen the error of his ways, for he writes to the Omaha Herald, Feb. 9: "Army life is much brighter to me now than it was a year ago, and I expect to be able to carry with me at the expiration of my service, a favorable opinion of those who govern it. My companions are good-hearted fellows, they are cheery whenever an opportunity offers, they perform their duty faithfully, and are in fact—old and young—possessed of wholesome morals. A man is a recruit until the third or fourth year after his enlistment. Before that time he is not able to judge the nature of the Service or the men who are his companions. Of course he may have a superficial knowledge of both, and he must learn much from experience before he will acquire anything further. I was inexperienced when I wrote that work. Every soldier understood that well. And if ever I take it upon myself to write another, it would come out in a different style, for by it I can judge what will please the boys. But my only ambition now is to soldier as quiet as possible."

The removal is contemplated of the target range of the Department of the Platte, from Fort Omaha to Fort Sidney, which is better adapted to an extended range. The post is four miles from the railroad depots in Omaha, and often difficult of access for teams arriving during the annual contests. Fort Sidney is on the line of the Union Pacific Railway, 400 miles nearer the centre of the Department than Fort Omaha, and very accessible.

A Fort Laramie correspondent writes: The elegant residence lately completed has been assigned to Lieut. Van Orsdale and Dr. Chapin, and is now occupied by them. The fine building which is being constructed for non-commissioned staff officers' quarters is nearly completed. Among the improvements to be made during the present fiscal year is an administrative building to contain all the offices, reading room school room, and chapel. The Fort Laramie Social Club continue to give hops about once a week which are much enjoyed by the devotees of Terpsichore who attend them. The fine weather we now have permits the band to turn out at guard mounting every morning which lends an additionally cheerful aspect to the ceremony.

Dept. of the Missouri—Brig. Gen. C. C. Augur.

A despatch from Wichita, Kansas, says: It is now probable that Couch and his Oklahoma boomers will be rearrested, upon the charge of treason. Lieut. Day, from Fort Rice, the first man to face the boomers in the Territory, has arrived with several witnesses and Gen. Hatch is expected. Attorney Hatton, for the Government, claims that Couch and his boomers were discharged because of his inability to obtain any evidence. A special effort will now be made to hold the defendants for the next Grand Jury.

A late despatch says: It has been decided to issue new warrants for the arrest of Couch, Stafford, and other Oklahoma invaders, the warrants to be made returnable March 5, the day the boomers have set for another raid on the Territory.

Dept. of California.—Major Gen. John Pope.

Maj. Haskin's Light Battery K, 1st Artillery, is to take part in the field day of the 2d Brigade, N. G. C., to take place on Monday next, Feb. 23.

The Alta says the military authorities are improving the Presidio so much that those who have not visited the grounds for a couple of months will hardly recognize the locality now.

Dept. of the East.—Major Gen. W. S. Hancock.

A mysterious box was received by General Fitz-John Porter, Commissioner of New York Police, on Wednesday, and on being opened was found to contain a sheep's bladder filled with a pasty substance. A small, thin wire was attached to the mouth of the bladder and also to the side of the box marked to be opened. Under the supposition that the contents of the bladder might be nitro-glycerine or some other dangerous explosive, the box was taken to Fort Hamilton for examination by the Artillery officers there who are experts in such matters, and make no objections to being blown up in the cause of scientific investigation.

Recruit Baker, 4th U. S. Artillery, an arrested deserter at Fort Adams, whose discharge has been sought on writ of *habeas corpus* on the ground of minority, was ordered discharged by Judge Carpenter on Friday of last week.

COLUMBUS BARRACKS, OHIO.

The Despatch says: Lieut. Walling, U. S. N., has been saying farewell to his many friends made during his short sojourn in Columbus. He leaves in a few days for an extended cruise, and we wish him "bon voyage."

Mrs. Captain Booth's german, given at the garrison, in honor of her guests, Lieut. and Mrs. Crawford, on Saturday evening, was delightful in the extreme. Mrs. Crawford lent her graceful energies in assisting Lieut. Eldridge in leading. The fourteen couples dancing were Mrs. Booth, Mrs. Crawford, Mrs. Eldridge, Mrs. Lieut. Ogle, Miss Kilbourne, Miss Wright, Miss Ellis, Miss Brown, Miss Alice Ewing, Miss Hutchinson, Miss Mary Anderson, Miss Marshall, Miss Paulding and Miss Ewing, Lieutenants, Eldridge, Walling, Converse, Crawford, Blacklaw and Taylor, Messrs. Abbott, Hutchinson, Ewing, Taylor, Platt, Potter, H. C. Taylor and Capt. Booth. The favors were distributed by Mrs. George Gill and Mrs. McCrea.

FORT DAVIS, TEXAS.

The Apache Rocket of Feb. 8, says: Col. Bliss and Lieut. Guard returned from a flying visit to Fort Clark on Sunday. Lieut. Flynn, 5th Cavalry, is a guest of the garrison. He is a witness before the general court. Lieut. Ayres is the happiest looking officer in the Post. It's a girl, and mother and child are well. The officers' club room was closed last Sunday as a precautionary measure, and in order that the court should not be led into temptation. The young officers of the garrison have been having pleasant times during the past week at the several hops, balls, etc. The fair senoritas of Chihuahua have made several conquests, and an elopement in the near future is not improbable. The general court commenced trial of Lieutenant Johnson on Monday. Ord. Sergeant Chas. Mulhern, of Fort Massachusetts, Miss., arrived at Fort Davis Thursday night on a visit to his ranch and family. Lieut. Chas. H. Grierson, has departed for the Chisos mountains, in command of a detachment of cavalry and Seminole scouts.

FORT MAGINNIS, M. T.

In the JOURNAL of December 28 a correspondent, "Veritas," expressed some not altogether complimentary opinions of Fort Maginnis. His statements were criticised by "Bee Bee Kay" in the JOURNAL of Jan. 31. In reply "Veritas" sends a communication, in which he says:

I may here venture to assert that the "chronic growlers and malcontents" have uncomplainingly seen more hard service, campaigns, and frontier life than Bee Bee Kay ever dreamed of. When he says, "There is a beautiful supply"—mark the phrase—"beautiful supply, from a mountain stream which flows within a stone's throw of the post, of as fine water as is to be found in the world," he conjures up from an imaginative brain a statement that on its face will not hold water long enough for him to mix his toddy. Has he no shame left to call the incipient trickling of the melting snow a "mountain stream" when to-day, and since August last, it is as dry as, perhaps, Bee Bee Kay is himself at "first call for reveille."

The water supply of the post is procured from a well below the garrison, pumped into a water cart, and hauled and delivered to those who need it; the same supply has to furnish water for the cavalry and quartermaster's animals. The visionary "mountain stream" flows gently on unmolested, even by Bee Bee Kay, or his "large bands of cattle grazing within pistol shot of the post."

"The barracks are comfortable and the officers' quarters ample and excellent." So says your correspondent; yet, during the storms and blizzards of December and January, the snow penetrated chinks, doors, and windows to such an extent that the occupants had, literally, to shovel it out of sitting rooms, bedrooms, barracks, dining rooms, etc. Not a public building at the post escaped invasion from "the beautiful," and yet "no repairs on that account are even needed," not even to replace the plastering that keeps constantly giving way, tumbling down on some poor devil's head engaged cleaning his arms and equipments, or on the company clerk, while busy at a muster roll or some other official document, leaving holes big enough for the most virulent blizzard to get even with the boys.

Bee Bee Kay says, "There is not a post in the Army where

the atmosphere is purer." It is very pure; that is a fact; it is too pure; there is too much of it; it is too demonstrative; it keeps the gopher in his hole.

Again he says, "The scenery finer." Yes! it so much resembles Alpine scenery. And again he asserts, "And not one healthier." It is very healthy, all admit; so healthy, indeed, that discharged soldiers seek less healthy climates rather than run the chances of living too long under its benign influences.

Bee Bee Kay is welcome to his opinion, but when he says that "there is not a scintilla of fact in one of them"—i. e., the statements of Veritas—he claims the right of authority and dictation that he is not entitled to, nor accorded. His opinion is exclusively his own, and there he must confine it. He cannot browbeat others to think as he does; neither can he accuse Veritas of arraigning Gen. Ruger as the innocent cause of climate and surroundings of Fort Maginnis. Gen. Ruger stands too high in the estimation of the Army and the American people to require Bee Bee Kay as his champion.

VERITAS.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

FORT LEAVENWORTH, KAS.

DURING the last week we have had quite lively times. Wednesday, a card party by General Augur in honor of General Hatch; Thursday, "Turn Him Out" and "Woodcock's Little Game" by the Amateur Theatrical Association; Friday, a full-dress ball for our guests from St. Louis, who came up in a special car. Owing to Miss Brown being thrown from a cavalry horse while riding, she and her mother, Mrs. Governor Brown, and Miss Armes were unable to be present. Saturday, an afternoon reception by Captain and Mrs. Edgerly, of the 7th Horse, and in the evening a card party given to General Hatch by Inspector Upham of the 5th Horse.

The trial of Lieutenant English still goes on, that of Lieutenant Fuller being over.

General Hatch is still here, but leaves for the front in a few days. If Mr. Cleveland would express his views on the Oklahoma matter before March 5 much trouble, if not some lives, will be saved. Soldiers are human, and will not patiently be frozen by these violators of the law, when a few killed will stop this farce and place the soldiers in comfortable barracks. 40 degrees below zero is not picnicing, and to be desired only, if at all, when the trail leads to blood.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

WEST POINT.

FEB. 19, 1885.

THE coasting here has been excellent and the young people have enjoyed it immensely. On Thursday afternoon a few cadets went coasting on "Laundry Hill," which had become like a sheet of glass. They had been down the hill once and started down the second time, when, going with great velocity, the young gentleman steering found the bob begin to go sideways, and upon attempting to turn a right angle corner the sleigh was forced across the road and ran into a sapling, throwing the cadet several yards from the bob and breaking two lower ribs on his right side. He was taken to the Hospital and the fractures reduced by Dr. Smith, Post Surgeon, and is now fast convalescing.

On Friday evening last the officers gave a hop in Schofield Hall, which was well attended. The music was furnished by the Military Academy Band.

On Saturday last a reception was given by Gen. and Mrs. Merritt to all the members of the 1st class and several of the 2d class, most of the ladies of the post also being present.

Prof. Michie last evening gave the usual Wednesday evening lecture to enlisted men and their families. It was well attended and enjoyed by all.

On Saturday evening next the cadets of the 1st class will celebrate the 100th night. The program laid out is: Music, M. A. Band; address, Cadet Craigbill; solo, Cadet Russ; reading, Cadet Holbrook; song, Cadet Fowler; music, U. S. M. A. Band; sketches, Cadet A. H. Brown; duet, Cadets Thayer and Palmer; howitzer, Cadet O'Brien; chorus, Cadets; music, M. A. Band.

Last week Private Buck, Cavalry detachment, was thrown accidentally under one of the horses while in the riding hall and contused. He was taken to the Hospital, where he still is and doing well.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

FORT SIDNEY.

MANY delightful "Progressive Euchre" and other parties have been given at Fort Sidney during the winter, and we boast of many crowned heads, victors in the well contested games; but the event of the winter was a tissue-paper party given by Colonel and Mrs. Pearson on Thursday evening.

Dainty invitations had been sent out, printed on tissue-paper, and for two weeks the demand for that article indicated that much energy was being displayed in the preparation of costumes. The air of secrecy assumed by every one whenever the subject was mentioned, was proof conclusive that all were entering into the spirit of the affair, but the absence of smiling faces betrayed the fact that there was nothing amusing in the labor attending work on tissue paper.

Soon after the appointed hour, the guests had all assembled and were filled with wonder and pleasure at the scene presented in the brilliantly lighted and tissue-decorated parlors. Few of us had ever witnessed a party of the kind, and naturally the pleasure and surprise were the greater.

A delicious supper was served on tissue table covers, but in no respect resembling that attenuated material.

Music was rendered by the Twenty-first band. At half-past twelve the party separated, every one happy and each glad at having contributed toward the grand success.

No regrets are now felt over the trials experienced during the preparation of the costumes, of which the following is a list:

General Morrow, a French diplomat; Mrs. Morrow, Martha Custis; Captain Miles, Prince Florizel in the disguise of a peddler; Mrs. Miles, Mary, Mary, Quite Contrary; Doctor Ewen, in Turkish costume; Mrs. Ewen, in ball dress; Major Boyle, a gentleman of the French court; Mrs. Boyle, a Spanish lady; Captain Haughey, a warder of the Tower of London ("beef eater"); Mrs. Haughey, a Norman peasant; Miss Ida Haughey, a Roman peasant; Lieutenant Corman, Leofric Hope; Mrs. Corman, Judith Shakespeare ("here be finery"); Lieut. Elstein, a Lieutenant of Infantry in 1901; Lieut. Williams, Lord Ronald; Mrs. Williams, Lady Clare; Lieut. Kernan, a sailor; Mrs. Kernan, a Kate Greenaway lass; Mrs. Duncan, Aurora; Lieut. Parke, Sir Joseph Porter, K. C. B.; Mrs. Parke, Amy Robarts; Lieut. Bonesteel, a baker; Lieut. Palmer, in Continental dress; Miss Cleburne, in fancy dress; Miss Laura Cleburne, in garden dress; Mr. High, a gentleman of fashion; Mr. Bush, Malvolio; Mrs. Downey, a flower girl; Mrs. Pearson, a study in lavender and black; Colonel Pearson, a major of infantry; Lieut. Duncan, officer of the day.

TISSUE.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

BASE BALL AT FORT APACHE, ARIZONA.

THE garrison at Fort Apache witnessed an interesting game Feb. 1 between the "Brackett" nine of Troop A, 3d Cavalry, and a nine composed of members of the remaining companies of the post, A and K, of the 4th Cavalry, and B, of the 1st Infantry. The game, which resulted in a victory for the "Bracketts," was distinguished throughout by some very good play on the part of both lines. Score: Brackett 5—Post 7.

ROSECRANS'S OPINION OF GRANT.

IN the course of the debate on the Grant Retirement bill in the House on the 16th of February, General Rosecrans made a bitter attack upon General Grant, saying:

It is not my intention, sir, to recount any of the historical reasons why I think that military reputation has been exaggerated and misrepresented under the exigencies of party interest and power; and can only suggest that when true history comes to be written, it will be pared down to very different dimensions. I do not propose to go into that subject, sir, although I am one of the four living Army commanders cotemporary with him, and would feel quite qualified to express opinions of my own on that subject.

But, Mr. Speaker, this House by the passage of this bill is called upon by solemn act to renew and reaffirm all the exaggerations and misstatements of fact which have been popularly impressed on the public mind under the circumstances to which I have alluded. It was the interest of a great political party of this country to make the services of General Grant appear as large and important as possible, for he was their servant and tool to secure power. He himself kept an aide-de-camp in his back office and there prepared the first two volumes of Budeau's Life of Grant, upon which the students of history have put the stamp of unworthiness to be trusted.

But we are told that General Grant is now poor and the public has been told from the same source that General Rosecrans will not vote for General Grant's bill because of personal ill-will. I do not think, sir, that my colleagues on this floor will believe that I am capable of descending to the depths of being guided in a public duty by any motive of personal dislike; and if there be any gentlemen on this floor who entertain the idea that it is possible, I simply enter my solemn protest and say that under no consideration would private dislike prevent me from doing this or any other act that my public duty prompted. (Applause on the Democratic side.) I would not oppose the passage of this bill on account of any of these things to which I have alluded, nor would I oppose it on account of those other things to which I have not yet alluded, namely, statements made officially by General Grant that were false, and which he knew to be false at the time he made them, and which I have shown in my official reports to be false. I say these things do not enter into my reasons at all. But if we take things as they stand now it has been said over and over again that General Grant is in a state of distress, that there is nothing between him and the poor-house except the income on \$250,000 a year, and this statement has been carefully circulated among members of both Houses and the public, and I say it upon my own responsibility, from his family, that even that amount, the \$250,000, was lost or substantially lost. That is not the truth.

There is another critical circumstance to which I wish to call the attention of gentlemen on this floor. Congress by a solemn act like this is asked to arrest—what? Why, the progress of public opinion in the investigation into that great confidence mill of Grant and Ward. If gentlemen on this floor can afford to put a cover over that investigation, or can afford to put a ligature around that investigation by such a solemn and significant act as the bill proposes, for the purpose of deceiving the public by it, I cannot afford to do it. I cannot afford by my action on this floor to say to the people of this country that a business which has been so conducted as to rob poor people of many millions of dollars, and which if done on a small scale would have sent its managers to prison, shall be considered as unimportant when the principal manager has allowed a great name to be used as the instrument of the robbery.

STEEL GUNS AT SOUTH BOSTON.

To the Editor of the Transcript:

In your issue of last evening you state that the establishments in this country that have heretofore made heavy ordnance for the Government have never made a steel gun, and one would naturally infer from the tone of your article that steel guns could not be obtained by the Government from the sources before relied upon for ordnance. So, we find again "a prophet is not without honor save in his own country."

The facts are, that the South Boston Iron Company made steel guns for the Government more than ten years ago, and that the South Boston Iron Works are now at work upon a lot of eight steel guns for the armament of the new cruisers. There has been no time since the war when the said corporation was not in readiness to manufacture steel guns of heavy calibre. It is true that there are no facilities in this country for producing heavy steel forgings, and the reason is there has been no demand in this country for such work to warrant the expense of preparation, but there has been no practical difficulty in obtaining such forgings from the same sources that Armstrong and Vavasseur have availed of in making their guns.

The responsibility for the present ridiculous condition of our ordnance supply rests with Congress in shutting off all appropriation for ordnance nearly twenty years ago. Had a liberal policy been pursued instead we should now hold the high position as makers of heavy ordnance that we did before this economical policy was adopted. The idea that it is necessary for the Government to construct their own machine shops in order to obtain heavy steel guns is entirely mistaken. Very respectfully yours,

WM. P. HUNT, President,
South Boston Iron Works.

Boston, Feb. 10, 1885.

APPROPOS to this, it is well to call attention to the fact that the London Times publishes a sensible letter from "H. W. Gordon" in which he says that in 1880 he pointed out that it would be for the benefit of the Empire if at least one-third of all guns, carriages, projectile, and other war material were obtained under contract, since, in the event of a big war, England could not meet the demands from India and the Colonies unless they had the assistance of the manufacturing firms of the country, and this aid we could not command unless we employed them in time of peace; and that now, as then, while Woolwich Arsenal and Elswick combined cannot meet the necessary requirements of peace time, England is not, by encouraging contractors with current orders to acquire the necessary knowledge and plant, taking steps to insure supplies of these articles in the event of war." This accords with the views we have always urged in the JOURNAL.

THE thermometer at Savannah, Georgia, fell to 39 degrees, and it was called a "blizzard." The thermometer at Pierre, Dakota, rose to zero, and the Peterites congratulated themselves on the "January thaw."—Washington Post.

THE NAVY

NAVAL VESSELS IN COMMISSION.

WHEN AND WHERE LAST HEARD FROM.

N. Atlantic Station—Act. R.-Adml. J. E. Jouett.

ALLIANCE, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. Lewis Clark. Arrived at New Orleans Feb. 17.

GALENA, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. Theo. F. Kane. At New Orleans, La.

SWATARA, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. Gilbert C. Wiltse. At Key West Feb. 14. All well. Sailed on Feb. 17 for New Orleans.

TENNESSEE, 1st rate, 22 guns (f. s. n. a. s.), Capt. Oscar F. Stanton. At New Orleans, La.

YANTIC, 3d rate, 4 guns, Comdr. Frank Wildes. Left Key West, Feb. 8, for New Orleans, and arrived Feb. 16.

South Atlantic Station.

NIPISIC, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. William S. Dana. Address mail, to care of U. S. Consul, Montevideo, Uruguay. At Montevideo, Uruguay, Jan. 8, 1885.

European Station—Rear-Adml. Earl English. Mails should be addressed to care B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, England, unless otherwise noted.

LANCASTER, 2d rate, 10 guns (f. s. e. s.), (Capt. Edward E. Potter. Arrived at Gibraltar Feb. 14, and to sail the 18th direct for Porto Grande and the Congo.

A letter from the *Lancaster*, dated Villefranche, France, Jan. 18, 1885, says: Our anticipation of spending a pleasant winter here has so far been realized. Four of our sailors while on liberty Dec. 31, had a narrow escape of their lives. They were attacked while in the Hotel Interlaken, in Nice, by five cabmen. They succeeded in defending themselves and clearing the place, but the cabmen returned to the number of twenty, broke open the door and windows, and in the affray stabbed our men with knives. Johannes Katze was dangerously cut, the knife penetrating the left lung and his recovery was for several days very doubtful. Joseph Augustin was severely cut about the head and arms. On December 13, Andrew Peterson, seaman, died in the hospital with pleuro-pneumonia, and was buried the second day after with military honors in the cemetery in Villefranche. The *Lancaster* Minstrels gave a performance on Jan. 2, and, on account of their success, intend to give two performances in Nice if they can get a hall. The Cercle de la Mediterranee will probably be selected. During our stay here there were two weddings in connection with this ship's company. The first was that of Louis Crozier, sailmaker's mate, and Miss Rigot, and the other that of Daniel Stevens, master of arms, to Demoiselle Marie Canonier, a handsome vivandiere. The matinees given on board by the officers are great successes, and the press at Nice devotes several columns to a description of them, including the names of all invited guests. These lists contain the names of princes and dukes, and quite a number of lesser French and Italian nobility. For the first time in the history of the American fleet a battalion of our sailors have been permitted to land here for drill. Permission was given as a special favor to Admiral English by the French commandant here, and Cape Ferrat was the place selected. It was so rough and ill-adapted for the purpose that after one trial it was abandoned. According to rumor, we will sail early in February for Gibraltar, and thence on a cruise on the west coast of Africa as far as the Congo river.

KEARSARGE, 3d rate, 7 guns, Comdr. William R. Bridgman. Arrived at Porto Grande, Cape Verde, Jan. 8. Will return to the Congo.

QUINNEBAUG, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. Nicoll Ludlow. At Villefranche Feb. 14. To sail the 16th for Turkish Coast to investigate reported indignities to American citizens. Will communicate with the U. S. Minister at Constantinople.

Pacific Station—Rear-Admiral J. H. Upshur.

The Post-office address of the vessels of the Pacific Station is care of U. S. Consul at Panama, unless otherwise noted. Letters directed to Callao are delayed in the Post-office.

HARTFORD, 2d rate, 16 guns (f. s. p. s.), Captain Geo. H. Perkins, commanding. At Valparaiso, Chili, Jan. 8, 1885. Going to Honolulu, as ordered by telegram Feb. 9.

IROQUOIS, 3d rate, 7 guns, Comdr. Yates Stirling. Arrived at Auckland, New Zealand, Dec. 28, 1884. Expected to sail for Val Dira, Chili, Jan. 13, 1885.

LACKAWANNA, 2d rate, 9 guns, Capt. Augustus P. Cooke. Arrived at Acapulco Feb. 10, and sailed the 14th for San Francisco, Cal.

MONONGAHELA, 2d rate, 9 guns, Comdr. Henry L. Johnson. Used as a storeship at Coquimbo, Chili.

PINTA, 4th rate, screw, 3 guns, Lieut. Comdr. Henry E. Nichols. At Sitka, Alaska. Address, care of Navy Pay Agent, San Francisco, Cal.

SHEMADOAH, 2d rate, 9 guns, Captain Chas. S. Norton. At Callao, Jan. 11, 1885.

WACHUBETT, 3d rate, 7 guns, Comdr. Alfred T. Mahan. At Callao, Peru, Jan. 6, 1885. Has been ordered by the Dept. to proceed to San Francisco, Cal. Subsequent orders direct her to proceed to Ecuador.

Asiatic Station—Act. Rear-Admiral J. L. Davis.

Vessel with (+), address, Mail, to care U. S. Consul, Yokohama, Japan.

ALERT, 3d rate, 4 guns, Comdr. Chas. J. Barclay. At Canton, China, Jan. 8, 1885.

ENTERPRISE, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. Albert S. Barker. Left Shanghai, China, Jan. 1, 1885, for Chefoo.

JUNIATA, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. Purnell F. Harrington. At Foo Choo, Jan. 8, 1885.

MARION, 3d rate, 8 guns, Commander Merrill Miller commanding. At Portsmouth, N. H. Ordered to the Asiatic Station, via Suez Canal. Was inspected on Feb. 17. Will remain a few days in the Red Sea, near the military operations going on.

MONOCACY, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. Francis J.

Higginson. Arrived at Shanghai, Dec. 31, 1884, for repairs.

OSSIPEE, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. John F. McGlensy. At Chemulpo, Corea, early in January. Expected to convey Minister Foote to Nagasaki, and then go back to Corea.

PALOS, 4th rate, 6 howitzers, Lieut.-Commander T. Nelson. At New Chwang, China, Jan. 10, where she will winter. Lieut. Comdr. Nelson arrived at Shanghai Dec. 31, 1884, on the way to join the *Palos*.

TRENTON, 3d rate, 10 guns (f. s. a. s.), Capt. Robt. L. Phythian. At Nagasaki, Japan, Jan. 10, 1885. To leave on the 13th for Woosung, China. Should Minister Foote arrive in the *Ossipee* in time, a passage will be extended to him in the *Trenton* to Shanghai. At a general meeting of foreigners held at New Chwang, Dec. 10, resolutions were passed conveying sincere thanks of the community for Rear Admiral Davis' ready and courteous attention to their prayer for protection.

Apprentice Training Squadron.

JAMESTOWN, 3d rate, sails, 12 guns, Commander Charles V. Gridley. At Navy-yard, Norfolk, Va. Repairs will be completed about March 1.

MINNESOTA, 1st rate, 24 guns, Captain Allen V. Reed. Gunnery ship. Address, Foot of West 27th Street, New York, Station E.

NEW HAMPSHIRE, 1st rate, 16 guns, sails, flagship of training squadron, Captain Arthur R. Yates. Coaster's Island Harbor, Newport, R. I.

PORTSMOUTH, 3d rate, sails, 12 guns, Comdr. Silas W. Terry. At Norfolk, Va., undergoing repairs. Will be completed about March 1.

SARATOGA, 3d rate, 12 guns, Comdr. William H. Whiting. Training ship. At Norfolk, Va., undergoing repairs. Will be completed about March 1.

On Special Service.

DESPATCH, 4th rate, Lieut. Wm. H. Emory, Jr., in command. At Washington, D. C.

MICHIGAN, 4th rate, 8 guns, Comdr. John J. Read. At Erie, Penn.

POWHATAN, 2d rate, 14 guns, Captain Lester A. Beardslee. At Cape Haytien, Jan. 27—to sail next day for Nicolai Mole and Port au Prince. All well on board.

RANGER, 3d rate, 4 guns, Comdr. Chas. E. Clark. Address, care of Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal. Surveying duty on Mexican and Central American Coasts. At Punta Arenas, Feb. 17, 1885, as per cable received at the Navy Department.

ST. MARY'S, sails, 8 guns, Comdr. Edwin M. Shepard. N. Y. School ship. At New York, foot of 23d Street and East River.

Receiving Ships, Iron-Clads, Etc.

FRANKLIN, 1st rate, 26 guns, Capt. Henry Wilson. Receiving ship. At Norfolk, Va.

INDEPENDENCE, 3d rate, sails, 6 guns, Commander Frederick Rodgers. Receiving ship. At Mare Island, Cal.

SPEEDWELL, 4th rate, Lieut. C. M. McCarty. At Norfolk, Va.

ST. LOUIS, 3d rate, sails, Capt. Wm. E. Fitzhugh. Receiving ship, League Island, Pa.

WABASH, 1st rate, 26 guns, Captain Francis M. Bunce. Receiving ship, Boston, Mass.

VERMONT, 2d rate, 7 guns, Captain Robert Boyd. Receiving ship. At New York.

WYANDOTTE, 4th rate, 2 guns, Commander Richd. P. Leary. Receiving ship at the Navy-yard, Washington, D. C.

MAYFLOWER, Ensign George P. Blow. At Norfolk, Va.

PHLOX, Naval Academy Tug. Mate B. G. Perry in command. At Annapolis, Md.

The iron-clads *Ajax*, *Catskill*, *Lehigh*, *Mahopac*, *Manhattan* are laid up at City Point, Va., in command of Comdr. D. W. Mullan.

VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

THE "Bureau Veritas" publishes the following statistics of maritime disasters reported during Nov. 1884, concerning all flags: Sailing vessels reported lost—7 American, 40 British, 1 Chilean, 2 Danish, 1 Dutch, 5 French, 12 German, 1 Haytian, 5 Italian, 13 Norwegian, 1 Portuguese, 4 Russian, 4 Swedish; total 96. In this number are included 2 vessels reported missing. Steamers reported lost: 1 American, 12 British, 1 German, 2 Italian, 1 Spanish; total 17. In this number is included 1 steamer reported missing.

THE *Alta California* of Feb. 9 says: "The receiving ship *Independence* was a scene of merriment last Wednesday, when a reception and hop were given by the officers of the vessel, which lasted from 1 until 6 o'clock. A collation was spread on the lower deck. Among those present were Pay Inspector and Mrs. Dennison, Capt. and Mrs. Williams, Surg. and Mrs. Dickinson, Chief Engr. and Mrs. Walcott, Paymaster and Mrs. Redfield, Lieut. E. D. Taussig, Lieut. J. C. Burnett, Lieut. J. W. Carlin, Lieut. R. M. Cutts, Lieut. F. J. Moses, Asst. Surg. Martin and Sayer, Lieut. T. S. Phelps, P. A. Surg. Hall, Ensign T. C. Prince, Lieut. McWhorter, Lieut. Wm. L. Burdick, Commodore and Mrs. Russell, Capt. and Mrs. McNair, Commander and Mrs. Rodgers, Paymaster and Mrs. Satacliff, Commander and Mrs. Kempff."

THE suits of clothes which were purchased by the Government for the Greely Relief expedition for \$55 each, and sold in bulk recently for about \$5 per suit to a speculator in New York, have, it is said, proved a good investment. They have been sold principally to curiosity hunters for sums ranging from \$40 to \$50 a suit.

PASSED ASSISTANT ENGINEER J. VAN HOVENBERG has successfully passed his examination for promotion to chief engineer.

THE Secretary of the Navy, in a communication to Congress, recommends the repeal of that section of the Revised Statutes which provides that "the meridian of the Observatory at Washington shall be adopted and used as the American meridian for all astronomical purposes, and the meridian of Greenwich shall be adopted for all nautical purposes." He

also recommends such legislation as will provide for the substitution of the following for the above. The meridian of Greenwich shall be adopted for all nautical and astronomical purposes. The recommendation is made in accordance with the action of the International Prime Meridian Conference which recently convened in this city.

THE absconding marine, Volequit, of the *Portsmouth*, who made off with \$140 belonging to his mess, has been captured and returned to the vessel.

READING MATTER FOR THE BLUE JACKETS.—The United States flagship *Lancaster* has been ordered to the west coast of Africa. As she will probably be there some months, Chaplain Tribou requests us to say that he will be greatly obliged to any who will send magazines or newspapers for the crew. Packages may be addressed Chaplain D. H. Tribou, United States Navy, Flagship *Lancaster*, care B. T. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar square, Charing Cross, London, England.

NAVY GAZETTE.**Ordered.**

FEB. 14.—Assistant Surgeon Frederick N. Ogden, to duty on board the receiving ship St. Louis.

FEB. 16.—Lieutenant William M. Wood, to duty in the Equipment Department, Navy-yard, Washington, on March 2.

Assistant Paymaster Madison R. Calvert, to duty at the Naval Station, Port Royal, S. C., on Feb. 25.

FEB. 17.—Lieutenant (junior grade) Robert H. McLean, to appear before the Retiring Board.

Passee Assistant Paymaster Henry R. Smith, to the receiving ship Wyandotte on Feb. 20.

FEB. 18.—Passee Assistant Paymaster George A. Deering, to duty in the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing.

FEB. 19.—Passee Assistant Engineer Robert D. Taylor, to the Navy-yard, Washington.

Passee Assistant Engineer Robert S. Griffin, to duty at the Morgan Iron Works, New York, under instructions from the Advisory Board.

Passee Assistant Engineer James Entwistle, to temporary duty at Providence, R. I., in connection with the Steam Capstan Machinery being made at the Providence Steam Engine Company.

FEB. 20.—Lieutenant R. M. G. Brown, to appear before the Retiring Board.

Passee Assistant Engineer B. C. Gowing, to examination for promotion.

Lieutenant B. Scott, to New Orleans, La., in connection with the exhibition.

Chief Engineer F. A. Wilson, to temporary duty at Boston Navy-yard.

Boatswain John S. Sinclair, from the *Saratoga* to special duty at Washington, on completion of which he will report to the Naval Academy.

Detached.

FEB. 14.—Passee Assistant Surgeon H. W. Whitaker, from duty on board the receiving ship St. Louis, and ordered to duty on board the ironclads at City Point, Va.

Passee Assistant Surgeon Chas. T. Hibbett, from duty on board the ironclads at City Point, Va., and ordered to duty at Norfolk, Va., for attendance on officers of the Navy and Marine Corps.

Civil Engineer P. C. Asserson, from the Navy-yard, Norfolk, on Feb. 23, and ordered to temporary duty in the Bureau of Yards and Docks on Feb. 28.

FEB. 17.—Lieutenant R. M. G. Brown has reported his return home from the Pacific Station, and has been detached from the Lackawanna, Feb. 16, and placed on sick leave.

Passee Assistant Paymaster James E. Cann, from the Iroquois, on the reporting of his relief, and ordered to return home and report arrival to the Department.

Assistant Paymaster Jacob D. Doyle, from the receiving ship Wyandotte on Feb. 20, and ordered to the Iroquois, Pacific Station, per steamer of Feb. 28.

Passee Assistant Engineer John C. Kafer, from the *Despatch*, and ordered to duty in the Bureau of Steam Engineering.

Passee Assistant Engineer George W. Roche, from the Navy-yard, Washington, and ordered to duty on board the U. S. steamer *Despatch*.

FEB. 18.—Lieutenant Asher C. Baker, from the *Albatross*, and ordered to command the Fish Commission Steamer *Fish Hawk*.

Passee Assistant Engineer C. J. Habighurst has reported his return home, having been detached from duty in the Asiatic Station, Jan. 3, and has been placed on waiting orders.

FEB. 19.—Assistant Engineer Benj. C. Bryan, from special duty under the Advisory Board and ordered to the Dolphin.

FEB. 20.—Assistant Surgeon Ira N. Hollis, from special duty under Advisory Board, and placed on waiting orders.

Lieutenant A. J. Iverson, having been detached from the *Monocacy*, has arrived home, and is placed on waiting orders.

Naval Cadets Thos. H. Gignilliat and S. Z. Mitchell have returned home, having been detached from the *Quinnebaug*, in consequence of condemnation by the Medical Board.

Orders Modified.

The orders of Feb. 14 of Passee Assistant Surgeon H. W. Whitaker have been so far modified that he will report for duty at the Navy-yard, Norfolk, and also for attendance on officers of the Navy and Marine Corps at Norfolk and Portsmouth not otherwise provided with medical aid.

Revoked.

The orders detaching Passee Assistant Surgeon C. T. Hibbett from duty on board the ironclads at City Point, Va., and to continue on that duty.

MARINE CORPS.

Major Charles Heywood has been ordered to report at Washington on March 2, as the officer detailed to command the battalion of Marines on the occasion of the Inauguration Parade. Upon the completion of this duty he will return to his station at Brooklyn, New York.

The sick leave of 1st Lieutenant S. J. Logan has been extended three months from Feb. 17.

CASUALTIES.

Deaths.—In the Navy of the United States reported to the Surgeon General, for the week ending Feb. 18, 1885:

Tremblet V. Toney, naval cadet, Dec. 29, 1884, U. S. S. Trenton.
 Marcus Frederick Smoak, naval cadet, Feb. 11, Naval Academy, Annapolis.

GOOD CONDUCT BADGES.

Good conduct badges have been issued to Ernest Carlson on honorable discharge from the U. S. Receiving Ship Independence Jan. 19, 1885. Continuous service certificate No. 6,459. Charles Boy on honorable discharge from Quinnebaug, April 11, 1884. Continuous service certificate 5,747.

REVENUE MARINE.

The clerk of the Bureau of the Revenue Marine Service has made a report of assistance rendered by revenue vessels on the New England coast during the winter cruising of 1884-85. The revenue steamer Woodbury assisted six vessels in distress, the steamer Dallas nineteen, the steamer Gallatin four, and the steamer Dexter five. In the majority of cases, the vessels assisted had been caught in the floating ice, and were towed to places of safety by the revenue steamers.

NAVAL ACADEMY.

A company of marines go from here to the Washington Monument ceremonies on Saturday.

Henry Marshall, colored messenger to Superintendent Ramsay, died Feb. 16.

Commodore Sicard visited the Naval Academy on Thursday, February 19, and, with Captain Ramsay, officially inspected the six-inch steel guns being tested at the naval proving ground for the service of the Dolphin. The experiments with the new guns were highly satisfactory to the officials.

FROM THE PACIFIC STATION.

DESPATCHES by mail were received at the Navy Department February 17, 1885, from Rear Admiral Upshur, dated at Valparaiso, January 8, in which he gives an account of affairs since his arrival at that port November 28. The flagship had been visited by U. S. Consul Dunn, which visit was returned by the Admiral and his staff; the latter at the same time called on the Intendente of Valparaiso. The Intendente returned the visit the following day and was received with the usual courtesies. Upon his invitation the Admiral, with several of the officers of the flagship, assisted at the opening of a bridge at La Calera, a town on the line of the railway about 45 miles from Valparaiso.

December 8, attended by the Fleet Captain and the Flag Lieutenant, the Admiral visited the city of Santiago and called on U. S. Minister Logan, who arranged the necessary preliminaries and presented the Admiral to His Excellency Don Domingo Santa Maria, President of the Republic of Chili.

The Admiral reports that in his intercourse with the authorities of Chili he has been most cordially and warmly received by officers of all grades.

The French flagship *La Reine Blanche*, bearing the flag of Rear Admiral Frauchette, arrived in port December 25 from Tahiti. Salutes were exchanged with her. The French Admiral visited the ship and received the usual honors and his call was returned the following day.

A visit was also received from the Austrian Consul-General.

Had been compelled to divert the *Shenandoah* from her projected cruise to Easter and Pitcairn Islands and keep her on the coast for a time by reason of the trouble at Mollendo.

The Admiral had concluded to touch at those islands in the flagship and obtain the ethnological information desired by the National Museum and proceed thence to Tahiti in the *Sandwich Islands*, arriving at San Francisco in May if possible. He thought he might have to leave the coast somewhat earlier than at first intended, probably about the middle of February.

The *Shenandoah* had been protecting some American interests at Mollendo, notably some guano belonging to Grace and Co., and which had been taken by the *Caceres* party, but receiving assurances that nothing would be troubled she had been ordered to cruise southward.

Passed Assistant Surgeon Bransford joined Mr. Menocal, and the surveying party started from Granada for the San Juan River about the 19th of January.

In company with Mr. Menocal and his party, Captain Cooke of the *Lackawanna*, with several of his officers visited the capital of Nicaragua early in January. They were officially received by the President of the Republic, who expressed warm feelings for the United States and a lively interest in the canal scheme; in which latter all officers of the Government and the people generally seemed to be deeply interested. The country is quiet politically.

NEWPORT, R. I.

THE N. Y. Herald reports that the officers of the torpedo station experimented with some torpedoes on the ice at Newport, Feb. 13. The torpedoes were taken to Black Pond, in the town of Portsmouth. They were placed in position a considerable distance from the shore. The water and broken ice arose in a vertical column some two hundred feet, it was estimated, and then came down in a rattling shower. The pieces of ice falling on the unbroken part made a sound that could be heard for half a mile away. The holes blown out of the ice were about thirty-five or forty feet across, and it was shattered for some distance beyond that. These torpedoes were charged with about thirty-four pounds of gun cotton each, which is estimated to possess a force equal to 200 pounds of gunpowder. The experiments were considered successful. The farmers, hearing the noise, were at first alarmed and turned out en masse.

A very successful performance of Robertson's "Home" took place at Fort Adams Thursday evening, February 12. For the excellent rendition of his part by Capt. Field, the audience was in a measure prepared, for this gallant "Son of Mars" has on more than one occasion given proof of his oratorical powers. Mrs. Field's perfect self-possession, clear, charming utterance of her lines, and attractive personation of the character for which she was cast quite established her reputation as an actress. Miss Beche, daughter of

the surgeon of the post, looked and played charmingly the artless young girl of the play. Lieutenant Dyer was capital as the spooney lover, his wonderful Bunthorne wig quite disguising him. The handsome stage father looked rather too young for the part, but he acted it thoroughly and managed extremely well the emotional inflections of his fine voice. The character of the "rowdy" was never better done by a professional, than it was acted by the officer who did not in the least overact his part.

A movement is in progress for the establishment of the Naval Training School club room in Newport. The boys will be taught self-reliance and self-respect, and in many ways be benefited. The proposition is not to control or direct the parties concerned, but simply to help them to a temporary home while on shore which they cannot, under the circumstances, provide for themselves. As Captain Yates, commanding the *New Hampshire*, was absent from the city he could not be present at the meeting called to organize and further action will not be taken until his return.

Messrs. Porter, Whipple and Derby have rented for Admiral A. Ludlow Case, his house on Catherine street, Newport, to Mr. G. D. Rosengarten, of Philadelphia, for the coming season.

JEANNETTE EXPEDITION.

THE House Committee on Naval Affairs on Wednesday unanimously adopted the report of Messrs. Buchanan, McAdoo and Boutwell, appointed a Sub-Committee at the last session of Congress to investigate the facts connected with the *Jeannette* expedition, and the alleged unofficerlike and inhuman conduct of certain officers and members of the crew. The charge that Mr. Collins was, with other members of the expedition, treated with every indignity and outrage the Committee do not find to be sustained by the evidence, but, on the contrary, find that the treatment by Captain De Long of the officers and men was kind and considerate. The report further exonerates the commander of the expedition, Engineer Melville, Lieutenant Danenhower, and other members for the disaster which overtook it. It also sustains the action of the Court of Inquiry as fair, honorable and just. No witness was intimidated by any member or officer of the Court, and no important and valuable testimony was suppressed by the Court.

THE SWAIM TRIAL.

THE Court on Friday, February 13, after a secret session, adjourned until February 14, when Senator Van Wyck, a witness for the prosecution, testified that during the months of January, February, March, April and May, 1883, he owned two horses, which were kept at the Stewart Castle Stables, and that the management of the stables was in the hands of Mr. H. E. Bateman. On leaving the witness stand he said: "I want the Court to understand that I didn't draw any Government forage for my horses."

Other witnesses testified to having owned horses which were stabled at the Stewart Castle Stables during the month in which it is alleged that General Swaim unlawfully drew and disposed of Government forage which was delivered for him at those stables.

The Judge Advocate then asked for an adjournment until February 16, when Mr. Bateman, a material witness, who had been detained at Havana by a storm, was expected.

Mr. Boutwell objected. General Swaim, he said, had not been furnished with a list of witnesses who were to be called against him, and when the names of the witnesses were asked for in court the other day, the Judge Advocate in giving them omitted to give the name of Mr. Bateman. He said that it was not a storm on the coast of Cuba that detained Mr. Bateman, but apprehension of a storm in the city of Washington.

The Judge Advocate replied that he proposed to show by Mr. Bateman that General Swaim sold and disposed of this forage to him, and that the horses for which this forage was furnished were owned by parties other than General Swaim.

On Tuesday Mr. Bateman testified that he and a number of others had hired the Stewart Castle Stables in 1882 and kept their horses there, dividing their expenses *pro rata*, the accounts being kept in his office; that in November he sold a trotting horse that had been lamed some time before to General Swaim, with the understanding that if the horse became lame he (Bateman) would take it back; that the horse was kept at the Stewart Castle Stable, to which General Swaim sent forage for the use of the horse, and that the horse becoming lame he (Bateman) in January, 1883, entered into an arrangement with Swaim to let the latter use his horses, General Swaim in the meantime to send his forage to the stables for the use of those horses. He testified that this arrangement did not work very well, as both often wanted to use the horses at the same time and that some time in March, 1883, he told General Swaim that he would rather pay for the forage outright, and in March or April did pay General Swaim \$30 or \$35 for forage for two months.

He gave a guarantee with the bill of sale of the horse to General Swaim. On being asked to produce this document, the defence stated they had not such document as the witness described, but that they had a document relating to horses which they would prefer to retain until they came to the cross-examination of the witness.

After discussion, the Court ruled that the defence must produce the document. It was accordingly produced, and turned out to be a bill of sale of two horses from Bateman to Swaim, dated November, 1882, one of the horses being the lamed trotter referred to by Bateman and the other a bay mare. As to the latter, Bateman testified that he had no recollection of the circumstances attending its sale; he testified that the trotter was returned to him about two months after the sale, it having become lame, and was afterward sold by him; he did not recollect anything about the return of the bay mare, but knew that he afterward sold it to a livery stable keeper. He was asked if he had received any consideration from General Swaim for the two horses, and said that he had not received any money consideration, the horses having been bought for trial and afterward returned. General Swaim had never put in any claim for any part of the proceeds of the sale of the horses when they were sold. He said that General Swaim exercised ownership of the horse for about two months, it being kept at the Stewart Castle Stable, and that he (Bateman) used the mare whenever he wanted it, and had control of it absolutely until it was sold. In answer to further questions Mr. Bateman said that he paid General Swaim for forage for March and April, 1883.

The witness was then subjected to a rigorous cross-examination by Mr. Boutwell, but nothing material was developed.

On Wednesday, after a redirect examination of

Mr. Bateman, the prosecution rested its case. Lieutenant-Colonel Batchelder, Q. M. D., who preferred the present charges, was the first witness for the defence, but the Court sustaining an objection to his being interrogated as to whether prior to preferring them he had made any inquiry of General Swaim at any time touching the allegations contained therein, he left the stand.

Richard Brown, colored, testified that in January, February, March, April and May, 1883, he was employed by Mr. Bateman as butler and by General Swaim as driver; that Bateman paid him \$15 per month and Swaim \$10 per month, and that he drove Swaim whenever the latter wanted to use the horses; the horses he drove were a chestnut trotter, Frank, and a bay mare named Nettie. He said that he was informed by Mr. Bateman that the horses were owned by General Swaim and that he (witness) was to drive them whenever Swaim wanted them. He drove the trotting horse until it became lame, in March or April, and was taken away from the stable, and drove the mare Nettie with Gen. Swaim after she was removed to Bateman's stable on Massachusetts Avenue.

On cross-examination he showed some lapses of memory, but adhered closely to his testimony on the direct examination.

Gen. Grosvenor testified that in the summer and fall of 1882, prior to Nov. 26, he purchased two horses for Gen. Swaim and shipped them to Washington, but on receiving word from Gen. Swaim that he did not want the horses, they went on to Richmond, March 26, 1883, he found General Swaim in possession of the two horses which have figured in this case.

Mr. Burgdorf testified to selling two horses to General Swaim in April, 1883, and said that the horses were delivered to Swaim about April 1, although the bill of sale was not made out until the 14th of that month.

Gen. Swaim testified that he bought two horses from Mr. Bateman a few days before Nov. 1, 1882, conditioned on their return, after trial, if not as represented. Having no stable they were left at Mr. Bateman's stable, it being agreed that he could use them what little he wanted. April 1 the horse became lame, and about the middle of that month was returned; the mare he also returned, in May at the request of Mr. Bateman he received a bill of sale specifying its conditions "If he stated that he paid me any sum at any time for forage," the General added, "it is absolutely and unqualifiedly false." He also testified as to the purchase of a horse March, 1883, and two others April 1, 1883.

THE American Pharmaceutical Association is making strenuous efforts to improve the position of hospital stewards in the Army, and apothecaries in the Navy, and give them a standing and remuneration more in accord with the professional duties required of them. A bill has been introduced in Congress for this purpose, but it is doubtful whether Congress at this session will be able to move in the matter. However, the matter being brought to the attention of that body and there being ample evidence that the services will be benefited by the legislation proposed, it only seems to need careful looking after, in the future, to ensure success. One of the class interested writes us as follows:

Mr. Randall has introduced a bill in the House which proposes to give "the apothecaries of the Army and Navy" the rank and pay of 2d Lieutenants of Infantry, not in line of promotion. I do not know who is the father of that bill, but think it is the American Pharmaceutical Association, who look upon us as the representatives of the profession of Pharmacy in the Army and Navy, and consider our low official status as a reflection on the honor and dignity of that profession. They are, therefore, trying to help us in order to help themselves. Now I, for my part, do not desire to wear shoulder straps, but I do desire any official position above that of enlisted man, and I am entitled, by all that is just and fair and equitable, to such a position.

We stewards bear upon our shoulders nearly all the care, labor and responsibility of the Medical Department of the Army at military posts. We keep the records, make the reports and returns, keep up the necessary pharmaceutical preparations, dispense the medicines, look after the property, watch the nurses and patients, pull teeth, and, under many medical officers—not all—we have a continuous sick call all day long, to which we attend alone and unaided. At night, while the Post Surgeon enjoys unbroken rest, how seldom is it that the Hospital Steward is not obliged to get up to relieve some soldier with colic, or a patient in the ward with most anything? What is the use of disturbing the Doctor, when he can attend to it? But by day or by night, be the disease or injury severe or slight, the Steward must be there.

The bill presented by Mr. Randall proposes to do an act of the merest justice. The Stewards of the Army are professional men; no other man at the post, probably, can take their place. Every man at the post, from the highest to the lowest, can be spared for a day or two occasionally—the Steward cannot.

Mr. Randall's bill will satisfy me if it becomes a law; yet, as I said before, I am not anxious to wear shoulder straps. There should be in the Army a class created similar to that of Warrant Officer in the Navy, and Hospital Stewards and Bandmasters should belong to that class: they are professional men.

PAPERS OF ANDREW JACKSON.

Col. Andrew Jackson, the grandson of the late President Andrew Jackson, who resides at the Hermitage, in Tennessee, lately took out letters of administration upon the estate of his grandfather, and immediately, through his solicitors, Messrs. John Paul Jones and Robert B. Linn, filed a bill in equity setting forth that the widow of the late Montgomery Blair and her son, Woodbury Blair, now have possession of and claim to own a large number of very valuable papers relating to the public and private life of Gen. Jackson; and praying an injunction against the defendants to prevent them from disposing of or publishing any of the said papers. The representatives of Mr. Blair claim that the papers were given to Francis P. Blair, Sr., by Gen. Jackson, and it is upon this question that the suit just instituted will probably turn.

At a recent gathering in St. Louis General Sherman was present. Said a young lady resident: "He doesn't look like a literary man." "Oh, he isn't," replied another young lady resident. "Didn't he write 'School for Scandal'?" "Mercy, no. You are thinking of General Sheridan. He is not here to-night." This is on a par with the literary genius who supposed General Pope to be the author of a work called Homer.

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have passed the lower House. Very few, if any
more, Senate bills will be reported, there being no
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There is a likelihood of the House bills becoming
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and report them before the session closes. There
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THE NAVY OF BRAZIL.

NOTWITHSTANDING the fair promises so hopefully
made to the country by both political parties, it
seems that little or nothing will be done at present
to put our Navy on a proper footing. Many argu-
ments have been advanced to induce Congress to
consider the urgent necessity of liberal appropriations
for the Navy, and, when everybody supposed
that a more liberal policy was about to be inaugu-
rated, we saw the Supply bill for the year delayed
for one month, while the regular appropriations for
the next fiscal year were being delayed, with the
chance that the Congress would adjourn without any
naval appropriation whatever.

Our new cruisers, the *Chicago*, *Boston*, and *At-
lanta*, have been under discussion for years, so
much so that the great mass of our people believe
these vessels to be the most wonderful structures
ever put afloat. We have done nothing except to
talk about these vessels, while other powers have
been silently building up their navies with all the
modern requisites of speed, armor, and high pow-
ered modern guns. Even Brazil, heretofore hardly
considered a maritime power, surpasses us, and, in
their own Navy-yard at Rio de Janeiro, are build-
ing modern cruisers, which will anticipate our much
vaunted but really very feeble efforts. The Brazil-
ian Navy has been so largely increased recently by
new vessels that the standard works on naval arma-
ments are misleading as to the number, quality,
and armor of their ships, and no full description
has yet appeared.

The armored Brazilian fleet consists of eleven ves-
sels, carrying heavy rifled guns. The *Riachuelo*
and *Aquidaban* are two of the most formidable
vessels in the world. These vessels were built in
England by Samuda Brothers, and are almost ex-
actly alike. The *Riachuelo* was delivered to Brazil
last summer, and the other vessel is now fitting in
England and will be finished next month. These
ships are built of steel, sheathed with wood, and
have 11 inches of armor on the water line and tur-
rets. They are each armed with 10 modern high-
powered breech-loading Armstrong rifles, 4 of 20
tons and 6 of 5 1/2 tons, while 15 Nordenfeldt cannon
are distributed over the ship. Their speed is 16
knots at maximum and their coal capacity 813 tons.

Two Brazilian sea-going monitors built in France
in 1876 are very formidable vessels, the *Solimoes*
and *Javary*. Armor, 13 inches on turret; battery,
each 4 muzzle-loading 10 1/2 inch Whitworth rifles, 2
in each turret (about to be replaced by breech-load-
ing Whitworth rifles of the same calibre) and 4
Nordenfeldt cannon. These vessels are built of
iron, double-bottom, speed 12 knots. Coal capacity,
240 tons. The *Sete de Setembro* is an older wooden
casemate ironclad, armor 4 1/2 inches; battery of 4

muzzle-loading 9 1/2-inch Whitworth rifles; speed, 11
knots; coal capacity, 263 tons; built, 1874. The
Maria e Barros, built in 1866, is an iron-casemated
vessel, 4 1/2 inches of armor, and carries 2 muzzle-
loading 7-inch Whitworth rifles, and 2 68-pounders,
smooth-bores; speed, 9 knots; coal, 140 tons.
The *Bahia* is a monitor undergoing extensive re-
pairs; 4 1/2 inches of armor; battery, 2 M. L. 7-inch
Whitworth rifles; speed, 9 knots; coal, 116 tons.

The other four armored vessels are iron river
monitors, built in 1867. Draft, 5 feet, for service
in the river; battery, each one M. L. 7-inch Whit-
worth rifle; speed, 7 knots. These vessels are the
Alagoas, *Rio Grande*, *Piahy* and *Para*. The
other armored vessels mentioned in the "Navies of
the World," by VERY, no longer exist. All of the
armored fleet have twin screws, and have great fa-
cility in turning. These vessels are to have White-
head torpedoes to be discharged in most cases from
impulse guns on deck.

The unarmored cruisers *Guanabara*, *Nichteroy*,
Trajano and *Parnahyba* are described in the list of
the navies of the world. Three new wooden cruis-
ers have been built at Rio de Janeiro since 1881, viz:
the *Almirante Barroso*, *Premiere do Marco* and *Im-
perial Marinho*. All of the above are armed
with M. L. Whitworth rifles and Nordenfeldts, ex-
cept the *Almirante Barroso*, which carries 8 B. L.
Armstrong rifles, long high-powered guns of 35 cwt.

Besides these, Brazil has six steel cruisers now
building at Rio de Janeiro which will rival our new
cruisers. One of these, not yet named, but known
as the *Cruzador B*, is to have 4,023 tons displace-
ment; speed, 15.5 knots, and a battery of 4 high-
powered, 12-ton B. L. Armstrong rifles and 10 of
the smaller, of 40 pdr., of 35 cwt., with 12 Norden-
feldt cannon. A second, the *Marajó*, is small and
light draft; dis. 409 tons; draft, 6 ft.; speed 9.5 knots;
battery 2 High Powered B. L. Armstrong rifles 40
pdr. of 35 cwt. The other four vessels are still
smaller, of 200 tons displacement, 4 ft. draft; speed
8 knots. All these six vessels are built of Krupp
steel, sheathed with wood. The *Iniciador* is a
similar light draft cruiser of iron, 263 tons dis-
placement, 5 ft. draft and similar battery. The
Marajó has a tube in line of keel for the discharge
of Whitehead torpedoes.

There are five first-class fast Yarrow torpedo boats
built of steel, speed 18 knots, designated by num-
bers 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5, and three small Thornycrofts,
Alpha, *Beta* and *Gama*. These latter are fitted for
spar torpedoes only; the five Yarrow boats are
fitted with two tubes in the bow for discharge of
torpedoes, Whiteheads. The Brazilians have a regu-
lar separate torpedo yard for the Yarrow boats,
and it is the intention to purchase fifteen more, so
that they will possess twenty in all. At present
the station will only contain six boats. This is on
the Island of Moçangue Grande, where six slips
have been laid, fitted with tracks which run out so
that a travelling carriage will take the boat up out
of water on permanent cradles. Each boat has its
own cradle and is preserved on the cradle, out of
water under a building, so that each and all the
boats can be placed in the water and be ready for
active service in the shortest possible time. This ar-
rangement is simple, compact and highly satisfac-
tory.

The ship building portion of the navy-yard is a
complete and admirably arranged plant for that
purpose. Four ship houses line the shore with a
ship building machine shop between each, and
boiler and engine shops, foundry and forging houses
at the other end. The arrangement is so compact
that all the work is performed very economically,
because no great expense is incurred for the trans-
portation of the different materials to be placed in
the ship. The greatest activity prevails, and the
Brazilians find that except as to heavily armored ves-
sels, they can build their naval vessels of the most
modern type cheaper than by purchasing them
abroad. There are few Americans, outside of the
Navy, who do not believe that we can do as well, if
not better, than the Brazilians. The United States
have a coast line of 21,960 miles, while Brazil, with
a coast line of about 3,800 miles, has a much more
formidable navy for its defence.

The Brazilian Navy now consists of the follow-
ing:

ARMORED VESSELS.

Name.	Speed.	Displacement.	Battery.	Armor.	Date launched.	Material.
1. Riachuelo.....	16	5791	4 20-ton A. B. L. Rifles; 6 5/4-ton A. B. L. Rifles; 15 Nordenfeldt.	11in.	1883	Steel.
2. Aquidaban.....	16	5791	4 20-ton A. B. L. Rifles; 6 5/4-ton A. B. L. Rifles; 15 Nordenfeldt.	11in.	1883	Steel.
3. Solimoes, Javary.....	12	3000	4 10 1/2 in. Whit. M. L.; 4 Nordenfeldt.	18in.	1876	Iron.
4. Sete de Setembro.....	11	2179	4 9 1/2 in. Whit. M. L.; 4 Nordenfeldt.	4 1/2 in.	1874	Wood.
5. Maris i Barros.....	9	1196	2 7 in. Whit. M. L.; 2 68pr. smooth-bore.	"	1863	Iron.
6. Bahia.....	9	938	2 7 in. Whit. M. L.	"	1863	Iron.
7. Alagoas, Rio Grande, Pia-huy, Para.....	7	342	1 7 in. Whit. M. L.	"	1867	Wood.

UNARMORED CRUISERS.

Name.	Speed.	Displacement.	Battery.	Armor.	Date launched.	Material.
12. Cruzador B.....	15.5	4023	4 B. L. 12-ton A. Rifles; 10 B. L. 40lbs. of 35wt. Rifles; 12 Nordenfeldt.	Building.	Krupp steel.	
13. Almirante Barroso.....	12.5	1090	8 B. L. A. 40pr. of 35wt.; 8 Nordenfeldt.	1882	Wood.	
14. Guanabara.....	12.5	1011	9 4 in. M. L. Whit.; 6 Nordenfeldt.	1877	"	
15. Niechero.....	13	1819	14 5 1/2 in. M. L. Whit.; 6 Nordenfeldt.	1882	"	
16. Trajano.....	13	1414	7 4 in. M. L. Whit.; 4 Nordenfeldt.	1879	"	
17. Premeiro de Março.....	9	1295	5 4 in. M. L. Whit.; 4 " "	1881	"	
18. Parnahyba.....	10	742	5 4 in. M. L. Whit.; 4 " "	1878	"	
19. Imperial Marinho.....	9	726	6 4 in. M. L. Whit.; 1 9 in. M. L. Whit.; 4 Nordenfeldt.	1883	"	
20. Iniciador.....	9.5	263	2 B. L. A. 40pr. of 35wt.	1883	Iron.	
21. Marajó.....	9.5	409	2 B. L. A. 40pr. of 35wt.	Building.	Steel.	
22. Cananea, Camoçim, Cabello, Carica.....	8	200	2 B. L. A. 40pr. of 35wt.	Building.	"	
23. Manous (paddle).....	8	163	None. (Paddles).	1882	Wood.	
24. Traripe (screw).....	8	200	1 5 1/2 in. M. L. Whit.	1879	"	
25. Guarany (screw).....	7	200	None yet.	1883	"	
26. Lamego (screw).....	8	162	1 4 in. M. L. Whit.	1880	"	
27. Bragancot (screw).....	8	162	None yet.	1874	"	
28. Jaguar (screw).....	8.5	170	2 M. L. Whit. 12pr.	1883	"	
29. Afonso Celso.....	10	100	2 M. L. Whit. 9pr.	1885	"	
30. Vidal de Negreiros, Henrique Dias, Fernandes Viera (paddle).....	6	137	1 4 in. M. L. Whit.	1883	"	
31. Amazonas (paddle).....	7		Used as a gunnery ship.	1851	"	
32. Madeira.....			Transport.	1875	"	
33. Purns.....			Transport.	1874	"	

There are also 3 auxiliary steamers and 9 launches; 5 Yarrow torpedo-boats and 3 Thorneycrofts; 2 small practice schooners, one for the Naval Academy and one for naval apprentices.

THE NAVAL APPROPRIATION BILL.

The Naval Appropriation bill, as reported to the House of Representatives on Tuesday, provides for the appropriation of \$13,515,838. The estimates for the next fiscal year were \$30,654,011, more than one-half of which was for the increase of the Navy. In lieu of the estimate for the increase of the Navy, Mr. RANDALL's proposition providing for the appointment of a Board to consider and report to Congress plans of vessels for a Navy, and making an indefinite appropriation for the building of such vessels as may be recommended by the Board, was adopted. The members of the committee favoring the proposition were Messrs. RANDALL, FORNEY, ELIAS, HANCOCK, HUTCHINS, FALLETT, BARNES, WASHBURN and LONG. Those opposed were Messrs. HOLMAN, TOWNSEND, KEIFER, CANNON and HERR. Mr. REAGAN was absent. This same Board is authorized to consider whether the five unfinished monitors are suffering from their present incomplete condition and whether they shall be completed and armed. An appropriation of \$400,000 is recommended for the completion of the *New York*.

The bill further provides that an appropriation of \$90,000 shall be made for the completion and test of two breech-loading rifle cannon of the largest calibre now in course of construction for the Navy. This test shall be conducted with battering charges for two hours and under the most rapid, continuous rate of firing as near as may be like the conditions of a hotly contested battle. Then with the service charge for not less than five hours. Permission with ample notice to be present, shall be given to all persons who indicate a desire to examine the preliminary preparation and witness the firing. Expenditures of public money on all other naval cannon of and above said calibre shall cease until this test has terminated.

The appropriations for the year are as follows:

Pay of the Navy and Miscellaneous.....	\$7,315,780 00
Contingent of the Navy.....	20,000 00
Navigation and Supplies.....	87,500 00
Civil establishment, Navigation.....	5,000 00
Ordnance and Navigation.....	4,000 00
Ordnance and Ordnance Stores.....	305,000 00
Civil establishment, Ordnance.....	5,000 00
Contingent, Ordnance.....	2,000 00
Repairs, Ordnance.....	15,000 00
Torpedo Corps.....	60,000 00
Equipment and Recruiting.....	800,000 00
Civil establishment, Equipment.....	9,000 00
Contingent, Equipment.....	15,000 00
Transportation and Recruiting.....	30,000 00
Maintenance of Yards and Docks.....	200,000 00
Civil establishment, Yards and Docks.....	24,000 00
Contingent, Yards and Docks.....	20,000 00
Medical Department and civil establishment.....	60,000 00
Contingent, Medicine and Surgery.....	25,000 00
Repairs, Medicine and Surgery.....	10,000 00
Naval Hospital Fund.....	30,000 00
Provisions for the Navy.....	1,065,000 00
Civil establishment, Provisions and Clothing.....	6,000 00
Contingent, Provisions and Clothing.....	60,000 00
Construction and Repair.....	1,400,000 00
Civil establishment, Construction and Repair.....	20,000 00
Steam Machinery.....	260,000 00
Civil establishment, Steam Engineering.....	10,000 00
Contingent, Steam Engineering.....	1,000 00
Naval Academy.....	181,220 45
Marine Corps.....	869,328 50

Total Naval Establishment.....\$13,515,837 95

Naval Asylum, payable from Naval Pension Fund.....\$30,000 00

Also \$140,000 reappropriated from unexpended balance for the monitors.

The limit of repairs on wooden ships is fixed at

30 per cent., and on their engines and machinery the same. The appropriation for the Naval Academy includes this proviso:

Provided, That no appropriations provided for in this act shall be construed to authorize or be applied to a new building for the use of the superintendent or other officers of the academy.

That for the Marine Corps this:

Provided, That no commutation for forage shall be paid.

New legislation of a general character is contained in the bill as follows:

Section 2. The President of the United States is hereby authorized to select and appoint a Board to consist of three civilians who shall be skilled in naval architecture and engineering, and three naval officers, one of whom shall be of the line of the Navy above the rank of captain, one a naval constructor, and the third a naval engineer, with the Secretary of the Navy as the seventh member and President of said Board.

Said Board shall meet in Washington within thirty days subsequent to their appointment, and, after organization, prepare and cause to be printed and sent to all ex-Secretaries of the Navy, all officers and retired officers of the line and staff of the Navy, to prominent shipbuilders, marine and naval architects, engineers, and others interested in such matters, a circular asking for such suggestions, advice, and information as they may see fit to offer, within such time as the Board may fix, in relation to the types of war vessels necessary for an adequate naval establishment for the United States.

The Board shall, on receipt of replies to such circulars, consider the subject and determine the general classes and character of the vessels to be constructed, and, on approval by the President, shall cause extensive notice to be given calling on marine architects, engineers, inventors, and others skilled in the art of designing and building ships of war, for competitive designs for such types of vessels as in the opinion of the Board should be first constructed; the designs, to consist of exact display and working plans, drawings, specifications, and estimates, accompanied by suitable builder's models, to be presented within a certain day.

The Board shall fairly and equitably consider and determine the relative merits of the various designs and exhibits so presented for competition, and shall make awards for the same for each of the classes of vessels, not exceeding four, that may be deemed worthy of adoption for the Service. For the best of each class accepted by the Board the award shall be ten thousand dollars, and for the second best five thousand dollars.

The Board shall complete its work and report to the President on or before the first day of December, eighteen hundred and eighty-five, all plans it may deem worthy of notice, and full information of all its acts and awards, for transmission to Congress with such recommendations as he may deem advisable; and said Board shall also consider whether the five unfinished monitors are suffering from their present incomplete condition, and whether they should be completed and armed, and shall embrace their conclusions and recommendations thereon in their report on said classes of vessels to the President, for transmission to Congress.

One vessel of each class recommended by the Board to be first built, if the recommendation be approved by the President, shall be built of American material and in the United States, by contract by the Secretary of the Navy with the lowest responsible bidder, to be awarded after due advertisement inviting proposals therefor; and such contractor shall execute bond in such penalty and with such security as the Secretary of the Navy shall fix and approve for the faithful execution of the contract. The material used in the construction of said vessels shall be subjected to such tests as the Secretary of the Navy may prescribe, and said vessels shall be built under his supervision.

The Board shall have authority to employ such experts, draughtsmen, and clerical assistance as it may deem necessary. The pay of the civilian members of the Board shall be \$10 per day and actual travelling expenses; and the pay of the employees shall be such as is fixed by law in the Navy Department for like services. The necessary money to pay the expenses of the Board and its awards, and for the building of the vessels a herein provided for, is hereby appropriated out of any moneys in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to be paid, under the directions of the President of the United States, by a naval pay officer to be detailed therefor by the Secretary of the Navy.

The provisions of this section shall take effect immediately after the passage of this act.

Sec. 3. That no officer whose name is borne on the retired list of the Army, Navy or Marine Corps shall hold position in the civil service or other employment of the Government, and draw the salary or compensation thereof, together with his pay, as a retired officer of the Army, Navy or Marine Corps. Provided, That any such retired officer accepting a position in the civil service or other employment of the Government, may, at the time of acceptance, elect to take the salary of such position, or in lieu to retain his pay as a retired officer: Provided further, That the restrictions of this section shall not apply to any officer below the rank of major in the Army or Marine Corps or commander in the Navy, who has been retired by reason of wounds received in service, or to any retired officer of the Army, Navy or Marine Corps designated by law to perform civilian duty.

ABRIDGING THE RIGHT OF PETITION.

We have not been able to obtain any of the letters in reply to the recent order in regard to the right of petition, issued by the Navy Department, and therefore are not able to publish them. The answer of Rear Admiral A. LUDLOW CASE is, however, embodied in the letter of Secretary CHANDLER in reply to it, which is here given:

NAVY DEPARTMENT, Feb. 16, 1885.

SIR: I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 11th inst., as follows: "I have respectfully to request that I may be informed whether I forfeited any of my rights, as a citizen of the United States, by accepting and holding a commission in its service."

This inquiry was evidently not made for the real purpose of obtaining information, but as your method of condemning the recent order of the Department, No. 322, dated the 7th inst., requiring that all communications from naval officers, addressed to Congress, shall be forwarded through the Navy Department, and not otherwise, it would have been wiser and more courteous to have directly stated your condemnation of the order and the reasons for your censure.

Treating your inquiry as a method of serious argument, I have to reply that you "forfeited" no right of a citizen when you entered the naval service. Forfeitures only follow violations of contract or law, and never result from deeds of merit, and so far as I am aware your entry and service in the Navy were meritorious and beneficial to the country. But while you "forfeited" no rights of a citizen by becoming a naval officer, it is beyond doubt that you voluntarily surrendered many of those rights. The important right of "personal liberty" is completely given up. The citizen may dress as he likes; go where he chooses; do what he pleases, and cannot be hindered or molested, unless he discovers some positive law. A naval officer, on the contrary, must wear the prescribed uniform; cannot move anywhere without permission of a superior, and must, during his whole life, do exactly what he is ordered to do. The whole theory of military rule is in contravention of the ordinary rights of citizenship. Every citizen, in the eye of the law, is the equal of every other citizen. Every military officer, in the eye of the law, is the inferior of some other officer. There cannot possibly be, in any place or under any circumstances, two officers of the same military body, who are equal. One is necessarily the inferior. Armies and navies are maintained only in order that they may wage battle against public enemies. Arbitrary power is the fundamental principle necessary in order that they may be made effectual for the purpose of their existence. To submit to this power, and to render implicit obedience to a superior, is the first and most important obligation of all military persons.

As a compensation to the United States naval officers for the surrender of those privileges which they do not enjoy equally with private citizens, they are made members for life of the only permanent office holding class in our republic, except the Judges; fixed and honorable salaries are provided for them, and the pension and retired lists are created for them and their families, and as a class they are held in high respect and honor by all good citizens.

The position taken cannot be illustrated better than considering the very right of petition said to be now infringed. It is a precious right of citizenship. It was deemed important to expressly guard it by adopting the first amendment to the national constitution. "Congress shall make no law.... abridging.... the right of the people to assemble and to petition the Government for a redress of grievances."

The right thus proclaimed cannot be taken away from any citizen, nor even limited or restricted without his consent. With his consent however, it unquestionably may be; and military officers give that consent by entering the military service. If they still retain the free right of petition they equally keep the right to "assemble," to hold public meetings, appoint chairmen, secretaries and committees, and organize to besiege Congress for any purpose and in any method they may select. But no one will pretend that they may not be regulated and limited in their right to assemble; no less may they be controlled in the use of the right to petition for the redress of alleged grievances, and they may be required to exercise it only with the knowledge and approval of their highest superiors, placed over them in accordance with constitution and law and in pursuance of the vital principle on which is organized the whole military establishment. All these propositions are so elementary and obvious that it causes surprise that an officer of your large experience who has obeyed so many and issued so many military orders as you have, should assume to need to be informed of them. Your renewed and careful attention to the subject is requested and your further opinion is invited to be more appropriately expressed.

Very respectfully,
WM. E. CHANDLER, Secretary of the Navy.

IN reply to a letter from Senator HALE asking the views of the Department on the bill providing for the restoration to the Navy of Commander QUACKENBUSH, the Secretary of the Navy takes occasion to argue at length the question of the right of Congress to pass an act creating an office to which a named individual shall be appointed. He opposes the bill for other reasons, but his principal reason is that it violates the Constitutional requirements that the power of appointment shall rest in the President, subject to its approval by the Senate. He regards statutes mentioning individuals by name for appointment, as in effect compulsory. The word "may" is often construed as "shall" and the word "authorized" as "directed." The passage of an act of legislation creating an office to which a named individual, if any one, must be appointed, or authorizing the appointment to a specified office of that individual, is a legislative device for placing that particular person in office, and, in effect, is a coercion by the legislator of the appointing power, which is not mitigated by merely using the words "may" and "authorized" instead of "shall" and "directed."

The condition, without which the legislation would be in operation, in effect deprives the President of his prerogative. If advice merely is meant, the executive is entitled to be treated to it in some other form than one which requires him to affix his signature of approval to the advice, before he considers whether it will be wise to follow it. The Congress of the old Confederacy had the power of "appointing all officers of the land forces in the service

of the United States, excepting regimental officers; appointing all the officers of the naval forces, and commissioning all officers whatever in the service of the United States." But from the adoption of the present Constitution, in 1787, vesting the appointing power in the executive, for about eighty years, no discovery was made of the existence of the legislative power of appointment in the Congress of the United States, which is now set up. The first special statute that can be discovered in the Naval records was that of Capt. CHAS. STEWART on March 2, 1859. The first case in the Army appears to have been that of Major JAMES BELGER on March 8, 1871. General laws regulating the power of appointment are not usurpations of it. The right to regulate and even limit by law the power—as in case of the requirement that promotion would be by seniority may be conceded, while the right to actually exercise it is denied and resisted.

It seems to be now well settled that GORDON fell with Khartoum on January 26. He is reported to have been shot while passing between his house and the magazine, which he probably intended to fire. With his death, foreign interest in Egyptian affairs lessens and the English expedition so far as it was intended for his relief becomes abortive. What will be done for the relief of the invested Egyptian garrisons does not yet appear. An entire change of programme is ordered. Gen. BRACKENBURY who succeeds the late General EARLE, is ordered to abandon his advance on Berber and to concentrate at Korti. Colonel Sir Redvers BULLER withdrew from Gubat to Abu-Klea, Feb. 13, and will fall back on Korti. WOLSELEY's command will be concentrated at that place and at Debbah and Korosko, the main body being at Korti. As desert routes from Umderman, El Obeid, and Darfur converge on the Nile at Debbah, WOLSELEY expected to retire to that place and await help from England. With his available supplies gathered up and his army intrenched, he could hold his own until the rising of the Nile. At Korti he could be surrounded. Thus far events score a substantial victory for El Mahdi. The first battalion of the Coldstream Guards started Feb. 19, 846 in number, for Suakim, their departure being accompanied by the pathetic scenes which attend the breaking up of English homes. The Mahdi has secured all of General GORDON's papers and paper money, and is cashing the latter to obtain needful funds to continue the warfare. The British officers and men are eagerly buying up these notes and also leaden medals struck off at Khartoum. El Mahdi's advance guard of 3,000 men and five cannon was reported within seven miles of the British lines when General BULLER left Gubat. The Mahdi was pressing on with forty to sixty thousand followers towards Metemneh.

We have received what purports to be a new order, about to be issued by the Navy Department, further carrying out the theory of the Department, that by accepting a commission in the Navy, "the important right of personal liberty is completely given up." But for the fact that it reaches us in an irregular way its authenticity need not be questioned, as it is a logical deduction from this theory. The portion of the order addressed to the wives of officers is in accordance with precedent, and is obviously essential to the proper enforcement of the order. The propriety and necessity of the new order are apparent. If strictly observed, it will at once restore complete harmony between the Department and its officers—for we remember in our youth that whenever we showed a perverse and critical spirit, it was readily explained by the fact that we had gotten out of the wrong side of the bed that morning, and this is the only reasonable explanation of the present critical spirit shown by naval officers with reference to Department orders. The order exhibits a happy appreciation of cause and effect, and instead of wasting time with mere symptoms, strikes at once at the seat of the disorder. It is as follows:

NAVY DEPARTMENT, Washington, Feb. 20, 1885.

G. O., No. 3084.

It having been shown to the satisfaction of the Department that the prevalent disposition to criticize its orders is directly traceable to the practice, common with officers of the Navy, of getting out of the wrong side of the bed in the morning it is ordered:

That hereafter all officers of the Navy or Marine Corps, whether on the active or retired list, shall adopt the practice of getting out of their beds or berths on rising in the morning on the right side—right foot first. Until arrangements can be made with the Hon. Saml. J. Randall to provide vessels, all of whose berths shall have right sides, it will be considered a sufficient compliance with this order if officers occupying berths on the starboard side of vessels sleep with their heads toward the bow.

The wives of married officers not on sea duty will see that their husbands observe this order and report at once to the Department any infractions of it which may come to their notice.

A strict compliance with this order will be required.

FROM late despatches it appears that Ensign FOULK, of the Navy, has been left by Minister FOOTE in charge of the U. S. Legation at Sedul, Korea. At the time of the revolution in Korea, Mr. FOULK was some 130 miles in the interior on a tour of inspection. He found on his return to Sedul that his house had been looted by the mob, and all of his private effects stolen or destroyed. His Majesty, the King, will use every effort to recover them if they are in existence, but there is little hope of success. Ensign FOULK has displayed great intelligence and courage during the trying times in Korea. Ensign BERNADOU, of the Navy, is with him. The life of Ensign FOULK has been several times in danger, but the trouble seems to be now over. The progressive, instead of the anti-progressive party in Korea, appear to have been the instigators of the recent disturbance, and to have precipitated the bloodshed which followed.

THE Quartermaster General is rapidly pushing forward the improvements in the soldier's bed, bedding, and appliances thereof, and in a short time we trust to see our barrack rooms present as neat and comfortable appearance as the model barracks of Europe.

"BROAD ARROW" says: "The announcement that a number of American officers are to be allowed to proceed to Corea to organize the Army is very satisfactory news for England. We have our hands too full elsewhere to actively interfere in the affairs of the country, and so long as Russian influence is excluded we can afford to watch with pleasure the growth of that of the United States. There is, however, one defect in the arrangement. The Republican Government in office will be replaced by a Democratic Administration within a few month's time, and it is possible that the present policy may be reversed by Governor CLEVELAND. As yet his sentiments on the foreign policy of the United States are not known."

THE Senate Judiciary Committee has reported on the resolution of inquiry, as to whether any legislation is required in regard to appointment of Courts-martial and whether under existing law an officer may be tried by a Court-martial appointed by the President in cases where the Commander of the accused is not the accuser. In answer to the first point it recommends that Article of War No. 79, providing that no officer shall, when it can be avoided, be tried by officers inferior to him in rank be amended so as to permit Courts to be composed of a certain proportion of judicial officers of the United States, in cases where officers superior in rank to the accused cannot be secured. It is also considered expedient to amend Article of War No. 94, so as to provide that Courts martial shall have power to regulate the time of the sittings. The Committee holds that the President has power to appoint Courts-martial in cases where the Commander of the accused is not the accuser. This was the question at raised the Swaim Court-martial.

THE report from the House Committee on Military Affairs on Heavy Ordnance, presented by Mr. ROSECRANS on Feb. 17, is an interesting document, to which we shall have further occasion to refer. They decided that there are many good theoretical, as well as practical, reasons why the calibres, lengths and projectiles of heavy guns should be uniform, and no valid ones why they should not be so. They introduce a bill providing for 6-inch 10-inch and 12-inch guns, with projectiles of 200 lbs., 400 lb. and 600 lbs., uniform for Army and Navy, with no intermediate calibres; breech-loaders, 30 calibres in lengths, each cannon to weigh 100 times its projectile. The bill further provides for proper tests to secure standard guns for each calibre, the person

first producing a gun enduring the test to receive an order for 50 guns and 100 projectiles for the Army, and the same for the Navy. If it is done by conversion he shall have the right to purchase all the cast iron guns belonging to the Government for his use he may select, at the prices and on the terms now fixed by law.

THE bill to promote the efficiency of the staff of the Army is an admirable one, and ought to pass. It limits appointments in the staff to officers of not less than five years' service, and who have passed a satisfactory examination. It can hardly be passed now without being added to the Army Appropriation Bill.

ADVICES from Shanghai report an engagement between the English and French vessels, before which three of the Chinese men-of-war departed as soon as they saw the French fleet. The others made a determined fight and repulsed the French torpedo boats four times. This occurred on Friday. Admiral Courbet renewed the attack on Sunday and sunk the Chinese vessels. The French fleet were at last accounts pursuing the fugitives.

THE Chief of Engineers has sent to Congress through the Secretary of the Treasury an estimate for \$50,000, "for movable torpedoes, propelled and controlled by power operated from shore stations," and \$30,000 "for continuing torpedo experiments and for practical instruction of engineer troops in the details of the service."

LIEUTENANT JAMES W. POPE, 5th U. S. Infantry, and WM. H. CROOK, of Indiana, were on Friday appointed Captains and Asst. Quartermasters, the former vice ROCKWELL promoted, and the latter, vice HUNT retired.

COMMODORE THEODORE D. WILSON, Chief of the Bureau of Construction and Repair, has been paid \$10,000 by the Government for the full and unobstructed right to use his patent known as "WILSON'S Improvement in Patented Air Ports."

THE large rifled mortar constructed by the South Boston Iron Works for the Ordnance Department of the Army, was put aboard a vessel for transportation to the experimental grounds at Sandy Hook over two months ago. It has not reached that place, and until a few days since it was not known what had become of it. It appears that the vessel on which it was shipped met with an accident when only a few hours out and had to return to the dock for repairs and there she still remains.

THE President has approved the joint resolution authorizing Major William Ludlow, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A., to accept a civil position in the city of Philadelphia, without forfeiting his military position.

ABOUT one-ninth of all the life insurance in this country in 1884 was taken by the New York Life Insurance Company, whose total income was \$14,240,475.30; its assets were \$59,233,753. It issued 17,463 new policies, insuring \$61,484,550; total insurance in force on the 1st of January, 1885, being \$229,382,586, and policies in force 78,047. It paid to its policy holders \$6,734,955.14. Its surplus by the State standard is estimated at ten millions of dollars, and it received in interest on its investments three-quarters of a million more than it paid in death claims. This is a notable showing, and the reasons for the success of this company are its liberal contracts, free from burdensome conditions; the perfect security of its policies and the adoption of the best plans of insurance.

WE published some time ago the petition of the New York Real Estate Exchange asking Congress for such appropriations as will provide the chief city of the Nation with such permanent forts, floating batteries, gunboats, and a torpedo service, as will give us a guarantee against sudden attacks until the country shall have time to build an adequate fleet for defensive purposes. This petition has been followed by a similar one from the New York Produce Exchange, and it is expected that petitions from the other commercial exchanges will follow.

MARDI GRAS opened with befitting ceremonies at New Orleans on Monday, and the arrival and reception of Rex came off according to programme, ex-

cept as to time. The procession consisted of infantry, detachments of marines from the *Tennessee* and *Galena*. As the royal steamer passed the war vessels the *Tennessee*, *Galena*, *Yantic*, and *Alliance*, which were handsomely decorated with flags, fired a salute of 21 guns and manned the yards.

A CARNIVAL is to be held in Boston in April next for the benefit of the Soldiers' Home in Chelsea, Mass., which needs funds to enable it to carry on its good work. Mr. C. C. Soule, of Brookline, Mass., is Treasurer of the Committee having the matter in charge, and an earnest appeal is made for contributions.

THE FORTY-EIGHTH CONGRESS.

The bill increasing the pension of the widow of Major-General George H. Thomas from \$30 a month to \$2,000 per annum, has passed both houses of Congress. It passed the House by a vote of yeas, 144; nays, 52.

The Senate passed a resolution Feb. 12, authorizing the return of the *Alert* to England with thanks, in accordance with the recommendation of the President.

The House Committee on Printing, to whom was referred H. Res. 292, authorizing the printing of certain Naval and Military reports, recommend that it do pass, saying: "These reports cover British naval and military operations in Egypt; operations of the French navy during the recent war with Tunis; and the war on the Pacific coast of South America between Chili and the allied Republics of Peru and Bolivia." A limited number of the reports were printed by the Navy Department, which long since have been exhausted. The committee is informed by the Department that there is a great demand for the reports, which it is impossible for it to supply. The estimated cost of printing is \$3,052.75.

The nomination of Lient. Simpson was again considered by the Senate Committee on Military Affairs on Tuesday, but no action was taken on it. It is expected that the question of confirmation will be settled one way or the other on Tuesday next. Lt. Simpson is in Washington looking after his interest before the Committee. All the other pending Army recommendations have been reported favorably. House bills were reported favorably as follows: 1266, to reimburse Lieut. A. D. Schenck, 2d Cav., for certain subsistence stores stolen from him and for which he was held accountable; 3236, for the relief of Ernest H. Wardwell, late a Captain and Asst. Quartermaster of Volunteers. The bill S. 2267, to reimburse Captain W. J. Lyster, 19th Inf., for the loss of private property by fire, was reported adversely, for the reason that a general bill to cover such cases had already been recommended by the Committee.

In the House Feb. 13, on motion of E. B. Taylor, of Ohio, a bill was passed authorizing the President to appoint Passed Assistant Engineer Nathan B. Clark (but without specifically naming him) a Chief Engineer on the retired list of the Navy.

The Senate bill appropriating \$25,000 to reimburse officers, enlisted men and laundresses of the 5th Infantry for the loss of private property by reason of the sinking of the Government steamer *J. Don Cameron* on the Missouri River in 1877, was passed by the House on Wednesday without a single vote against it.

The House Committee on Military Affairs has made a favorable report on the bill to reimburse Col. J. C. Duane, for the loss of Government funds through forgeries practiced upon him by his clerk, also on bills to create the office of Asst. Chief Signal Officer and for the relief of the West Point graduates of 1886.

BILLS INTRODUCED IN THE SENATE AND HOUSE.

H. R. —, reported by Mr. McPherson, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, and intended to be proposed to the bill (H. R. —) making appropriations for the Naval Service for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1886, and for other purposes, viz: That an appropriation of \$5,000 be made in the Naval Appropriation Bill, to be expended under and by direction of the Navy Department, for extending and continuing explorations in Madagascar.

H. R. 331, Mr. Townsend. Expressive of the sense of Congress of the gallantry and good conduct with which the reputation of the arms of the United States has been sustained by the regular and volunteer officers and enlisted men of the Army and naval forces of the United States employed in the prosecution of the war with Mexico in 1846, 1847 and 1848.

Resolved, etc., That as a further expression of the thanks of Congress to the officers and enlisted men of the Regular Army and volunteers, and the officers and enlisted men of the Navy, Marine Corps and Revenue Marine Service employed in the prosecution of the war with Mexico in 1846, 1847 and 1848, during which period the said forces proved themselves victorious in every important contest with the foe, and moreover, in accordance with the expressed wishes of exceeding two-thirds of the State legislatures, the Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized and directed to extend the provisions, in all their details, of the act relating to pensioning the survivors of the war of 1812, approved March 9, 1878, to the survivors of the Mexican war, and to the widows of deceased persons employed in the branches of the public service aforesaid in the war with Mexico.

Sec. 2. That the President of the United States be, and he hereby is, authorized to place on the retired list of the Army of the United States any person who served in the Mexican War who has since attained to the rank of Lieutenant General of the Army and Commander-in-Chief of the armies of the United States, at the highest grade to which said person may have been at any time commissioned in the Army, with the rank and full pay of said grade.

H. R. 3213, Mr. Slocum introduced the following

To promote the efficiency of the staff of the Army. Be it enacted, etc., That no person shall hereafter be appointed an officer in any branch of the staff of the Army (the Medical Department and the Engineer, Ordnance and Signal Corps excepted) who shall not previous thereto have served at least five years as a commissioned officer of the Army, and who shall not before his nomination to the Senate, have passed a satisfactory examination before a board of officers convened for that purpose by the Secretary of War.

Sec. 2. That no officer of the staff (the Medical Department and the Engineer, Ordnance and Signal Corps excepted) below the rank of colonel shall be promoted to a higher grade until he shall have passed a satisfactory examination before a board of three officers appointed by the Secretary of War, and if an officer shall fail on such examination he shall be suspended from promotion for one year, when he shall be re-examined, and in case of failure on such re-examination, he shall be dismissed from the Service.

Sec. 3. That all laws or parts of laws inconsistent with this act are hereby repealed.

H. R. —. Amendment reported by Mr. Cameron, of Pennsylvania, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, and intended to be proposed to the bill (H. R. —) making appropriations for the naval service for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1886, and for other purposes, viz: Insert the following: For the purchase by the Secretary of the Navy of the *Destroyer*, an iron vessel designed and built by Capt. John Ericsson, armed with a submarine gun and projectile torpedo, including also an independent submarine gun, \$125,000. Provided, That it shall satisfactorily appear that said vessel, steam machinery, guns, projectiles, and experiments developing the same have cost that amount; And provided further, That the Government of the United States shall at any time hereafter, if it shall so elect, have the option to purchase all the patents issued by the United States relating to said vessel, submarine gun, projectile torpedo, and all appliances connected with the same, the said John Ericsson having assigned to the Secretary of the Navy any and all improvements he may make on and concerning the same free of charge, for a sum not exceeding \$100,000.

INSUBORDINATION OR TEMERITY, WHICH?

ST. VALENTINE, (Feb. 14, 1885.)

My Dear Mr. Editor:

Was it "pure cussedness," "insubordination," "temerity," or "independence," which prompted your correspondents (in your issue of this date), "A Lieutenant by Seniority," and "A Retired Officer," to run the risk of another "General Order," for having and expressing opinions upon matters relating to the Navy?

Gracious goodness! Just to think that men who have faithfully served the country, fought its battles, and conquered its enemies, going back more than half a century, should dare to have, and to express, any opinion relating to the welfare of their profession without permission!

What is the Service coming to? In the last report (annual) of the Secretary of the Navy it appeared that the officers of the Navy were, and had been, greatly to blame for not using their influence in Congress to prevent the restoration of persons dismissed.

It seems to be in the memory of some, too, that officers favorable to the plans, etc., etc., of the "new cruisers" were desired to call upon the Senate Naval Committee last winter to assist Mr. Hale in getting the necessary appropriations for them. Perhaps those calls may be illustrated by the fable of the "Wolf and the Lamb." It depends, it seems, upon circumstances whether the water runs up or down.

SYDNEY.

MARKSMAN'S PIN.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

Will you allow me to inquire through your columns why a more suitable "Marksman's Pin" is not furnished by the Ordnance Department? The present device is ugly and meaningless. Its bold letters stare one in the face like an advertisement on a country sign-board, to which, but for the feeble attempt at filigree ornament, it bears no little resemblance.

We venture to think that a neat and modest badge might be manufactured at a trifling cost to replace the present cheap and unsightly "Marksman's Pin," though we have not the temerity to suggest any particular device to a Department so justly proud of its original conceptions and hair-breadth escapes from inventions.

MARKSMAN.

GENERAL GEORGE WRIGHT.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

As I am familiar with what was transpiring in California in 1861, I may say in reference to the part taken by Albert Sidney Johnson, that I do not believe there was ever any design on his part to conspire against the peace of this coast. I think that I have evidence sufficient to prove it to the satisfaction of any one who is not blinded by prejudice and hate. The man to whom we are under the most obligations, however, for the preservation of peace in the State of California, was Gen. George Wright, who was lost in 1865 on the steamer *Brother Jonathan*, near Crescent City.

There were men in California who would have caused much trouble had a man been in command who listened to every idle tale that was told; and caused the arrest of men whose treason consisted in being Southern men and Democrats, and in having expressed such sympathy for their native States, as was justifiable and natural. There were two classes of men who would like to have plunged this coast in war. One was the speculator, who was safe in San Francisco, and the other, few in number, those who had neither character nor property to lose. They were from both North and South, but the great body of the people from all sections of the country, were in favor of peace, and attached to the Union.

There was a secret association in California formed to prevent and resist illegal arbitrary arrests of people in the far off counties, and their incarceration for expressing political opinions, as was done in San Francisco. Many Southern men were on a black list and these men were as law-abiding as any others. Gen. Wright had been in California for many years since 1852, and the writer knew him at Fort Reading in that year. He was very much respected and much confidence was reposed in him. Had he listened to those who were tale-bearers and been disposed to have men arrested, there would have been much trouble and some bloodshed.

The fact of "seceding" here would be apparent as

day, when we consider that there was not enough powder in California to have fought a battle with, and that was in the cities and forts. Some of the largest holders of mining and other property were men of the South and many from the North, who were Democrats. They had everything to lose and nothing to gain.

Politicians and contract hunters were the men who sent Gen. Wright from California.

Col. Thomas Wright, son of the General, who was killed in 1873 by the Modoc Indians, told me that a Senator of the United States, John Conness, visited his father, and expressed a wish that a certain man should have the purchasing of Cavalry horses, and that his father was indignant, and expressed this in plain language. Mr. Conness behaved so rudely that he was ordered out of the General's office. The fact that Gen. Wright was prudent and honest had much to do with his being relieved of his command, and with his unfortunate death in the waters of the Pacific.

If the people of this coast owe enough to any man to justify them in erecting a stone to his memory, that man is Gen. George Wright, who for want of the opportunities that made other men famous, died comparatively unknown, though he was deserving as much credit as he who fought at Shiloh or Gettysburg.

T. T. CABANIS, M. D.,
Late A. A. Surgeon, U. S. A.

GENERAL ABBOT'S LECTURE.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

Please correct the following errors in your report of what I said at the meeting of the Military Service Institution on Feb. 12. I did not "doubt the practicability of using dynamite in shells," but only the expediency of so doing when there are known explosives of greater strength much better suited for the purpose. The common shell of the 16 inch 100-ton gun carries 75 lbs., for the battering shell carries only about one-third that amount, and the latter would have to be used to secure penetration, which is a necessary condition of success. I did not assert that 1000 lbs. of dynamite is necessary to pierce the armor (24 inches) of the *Infexible*. The best formula we have calls for that amount, but as it is based on experiments on plates not exceeding 5 inches in thickness, it would be rash to make such an assertion. That no armor which can be projected in shells unaided by penetration is able to destroy it, however, is quite certain.

Yours respectfully,

HENRY L. ABBOT, Lieut. Col. of Eng.

The errors were those of the daily papers, from which we copied our report—to save the sensibilities of the Secretary of the Military Service Institution, who objected to the correct reports we have heretofore been able to give of the papers read before the Institution, through the courtesy of their authors. In this connection we would respectfully recommend the Council of the Institution, some day when they are searching the Scriptures, to read Matt. chap. v., 14, 15 vv.—EDITOR JOURNAL.

AN AFFLICTED FAMILY.

To the Editor of the Utica Morning Herald:

The death of Miss Amelia B. Wheaton, a notice of whose funeral appears in another column, recalls with painful vividness the affliction of her mother, a few years since, as she sat broken-hearted beside three little white caskets, containing three of her children, who now lie together in the same grave in our beautiful cemetery. Last fall the first born, Amelia, came from Fort Coeur d'Alene, Idaho, where her father, Gen. Frank Wheaton, is in command, to Utica, with the intention of entering Mrs. Platt's seminary. Her health was delicate when she arrived here, and continued steadily to decline, notwithstanding the unremitting care and attention of her devoted grandmother, Mrs. Morris S. Miller, and daughter, until, after long and painful months of suffering, she too has passed away.

As I write, her mother with her surviving child is hurrying on to meet her daughter, but too late to have a parting kiss or to exchange messages of love with her.

MODERN GUN CONSTRUCTION.

CAPTAINS Chas. Shaler and D. A. Lyle, Ordnance Corps, U. S. A., gave some interesting statistics and other information last week on "Modern Gun Construction," before the Boston Society of Arts. Captain Shaler, in the course of his remarks, said: "What have we to oppose hostile nations? A great prestige and a set of guns which are worthless. Torpedoes would serve only like a Chinese wall without troops. Boston will require, according to a recent report, \$7,250,000 worth of armament, and including torpedoes, etc., a quarter as much more. This seems a large sum, but it would not be considered too large when the values it protects are estimated, \$212,230,000. The necessary money should be appropriated at once. Great guns cannot be constructed in short times. It is said that at least three years would be required to construct the works for making these large guns. We run the risk, now, of compromising some day our honor for our safety. This should not be."

TWO FABLES.—The Viper and the File.—A rapacious Viper being sadly in need of Sustenance, was wandering aimlessly about, one cool April afternoon, Seeking what he might devour, when he met an inviting-looking File, upon which he resolved to feed. "Go it, Viper, old man," said the File, "you can have all the Juice you can get out of me, and Welcome; but I warn you to desist, as I am almost as Moribund as our cousin Cholera Germ!" But the Viper, persisting in his reckless repeat, swallowed the File entire, and, Having done so, curled up his legs, and died. And no wonder. He had eaten a File of the Congressional Record. Moral: Even Snakes cannot stand some Things.—Puck.

FOR calm presence of mind in the way of answer the following deserves a foremost place: "Do you drink?" said a temperance reformer to a beggar who had implored alms of him. "Yes, thank you, Sir," returned the candid pauper; "where shall we go?"—Chamber's Journal.

THE next total eclipse of the sun visible in this part of the world will come off on Aug. 12, 1900.

THE STATE TROOPS.

REVIEW OF THE TWELFTH NEW YORK.

The 12th Regiment, at Madison Square Garden, on Monday evening, Feb. 16, exhibited marked improvement in numbers, soldierly appearance, tactical instruction, and efficiency generally—the result of judicious and energetic management on the part of the young colonel and his tact in selecting officers, combined with hearty-spirited support and co-operation on the part of the latter. The regiment presented (what it had been unable to accomplish for years) an equalization of 9 commands of 16 files, apparently composed of young, intelligent material, well kept in hand, and naturally making the impression of a force capable of good work and reliable in time of need. That the National Guard is gradually approaching the status of real soldiers, and that the fuss and feather age is rapidly becoming a thing of the past, was apparent here at a glance.

The command formed rather late, but when the Adjutant's call sounded it responded promptly. The principles of the tactics were apparently well understood, but the rather irregular position of the muskets at support demonstrated that the finer points of the tactics in which some of our best regiments excel, had not yet been cultivated and that it will, at least, require another season's hard work before the Twelfth can claim rank as a *crack* organization, but considering the results obtained so far, this is only a matter of time if the present spirit and system are kept up. The Colonel put the battalion in motion by the right flank in column of fours and the march which followed was executed in commendable style. An advance by the flank of companies followed, from which the regiment again broke into fours into good shape with correct distances, and from this formation the command to the right close column of divisions was given. This was executed well, especially by the leading divisions. The next command was column of fours 5th division fours right, which again brought the battalion into fours right in front. The movement was executed with well timed commands and well-judged distances and was successful in every respect. Close column on 1st division which followed was executed quite handsomely, but the next movement, a march in division fronts, was not so successful, inasmuch as the alignments were faulty especially in the 8d division which made quite an ugly break, while a subsequent passage into fours through lack of judgment of distance on the part of some of the rear-most commanders, resulted in a balk and a badly crowded column. This was, however, rapidly straightened out, and when the battalion was brought into line, distances were correct and an exceedingly prompt alignment was secured. This ended the drill, which was executed with promptness and rapidity, and on correct principles. The few points in which it fell short were the results of accidents and hardly important enough to deserve mention.

The battalion then formed for review by Major General Alexander Shaler. In walking along the line the General was not only accompanied by his own staff, but the party also included Brigadier General W. G. Ward with his staff, which gave additional brilliancy to the affair. In disposing of the bearing of the regiment at this stage of the proceedings it is sufficient to say that the entire line exhibited remarkable steadiness, while the passage in spite of the rather limited wheeling space was accomplished with fine company fronts and distances which brought down the well earned applause of the audience. The initial as well as the closing presents were rendered in fine, vivacious style, and, taken as a whole, the review was one of the best executed portions of the performance.

A quite lengthy pause took place after the review, but operations were at last resumed by Company F, which with 24 files marched to the centre of the hall to receive the "Belknap Trophy," of which it recently became the winner, being the highest ranking organization in the 1st Brigade in point of attendance on drill and recruiting. Colonel Belknap presented the trophy with a few well chosen remarks, to which Captain Murphy, eager as ever of an opportunity to "have his say," responded in a brief but very emphatic manner. When this ceremony was over the battalion reformed for dress parade. The manual of the companies individually while under the command of the captains was decidedly ragged—a fact we notice very frequently, and for which we cannot give any reason except that the commands are given in such cases with lack of spirit. When Colonel Jones took the regiment in hand himself the line became animated and the manual developed into a quite snappy performance. The bearing of the men during the parade in other respects was commendable.

The military then gave way to the claims of society, and the hall which had up to this time been monopolized by martial forms now became the scene of a different character, and beauty, arrayed in brilliant toilets, mingled with the sturdy forms of the valiant warriors to the inspiring strains of the well-appointed orchestra up to the "wee sma" hours of the morning. The immense hall was well filled with spectators, including a large contingent from other organizations in the city, and a number of regular officers, among whom we noticed Captain W. E. Van Reed, Lieutenants E. L. Zalinski and G. N. Whistler, of the 5th U. S. Artillery, in full uniform. Col. J. H. McKean, Assistant Adjutant General, was also down from Albany, occupying a box in company with the officers just mentioned. So far as we can judge the affair appeared to be a success financially, and the proceeds will no doubt materially assist in the equipment of the new armory, for which purpose the exhibition was held.

In conclusion we congratulate the Twelfth on its creditable appearance, but at the same time venture the question: Does Colonel Jones, a practical soldier, countenance the profuse display of decorations and medals (other than State decorations) on the part of several members of the regiment, which, on this as well as on previous occasions, caused a sensation and unfavorable comments among the military portion of the audience? and was it the proper thing to let the adjutant act as major with the two senior captains in command of their companies?

REVIEW OF THE SEVENTH NEW YORK.

GOVERNOR HILL, of New York, on Thursday evening, Feb. 12, made his debut as Commander-in-Chief of the National Guard of New York, in the armory of the Seventh regiment. No better medium to introduce the Executive to the troops he is to command than the Seventh regiment, could have been selected. That the regiment did equal honor to itself, the troops of which it forms so distinguished a part, and to the State, it is hardly necessary to state. The long extended solid line of soldiers with glittering ornaments and bayonets, firm and immovable as a wall, the well defined sharp sound of the manual executed with the regularity of clockwork, the brightly illuminated hall with its immense dimensions, the extensive galleries filled with a brilliant audience comprising the elite of New York society, presented a picture unusually pleasant and interesting. At 8.15 the Adjutant's call was sounded and Cappa's band struck up one of its crack marches, the best effect of which, however, was lost through the defective acoustics of the building. That there is, apparently, no remedy for this fault is to be regretted, because in certain portions of the hall the echo and reverberation are so strong that instead of an assistance the music develops into an element of confusion, and the proper cadence step of the marching column is thereby rendered extremely difficult. The formation was executed with promptness and regularity, the equalization being 32 files. There were besides this a number of men for whom no places in the ranks could be found, who were utilized as guards, etc. It would hardly be advisable to increase company fronts beyond 32 files, because as it was, with the band formed on the right, the extremes of the line approached so closely that the space for the reviewing party was very limited. Dress parade was executed with a snap and regularity which has never been surpassed in this or any other armory, and the little defects, which cropped out at the rehearsal of last week, were carefully avoided. The regiment, however, should turn its attention to the variety and absurdity of the shirt collars as they appeared on this occasion. With a military coat a shirt collar ceases to be an ornament. It not only forms an impediment to that freedom of action so essential to a correct bearing and prompt and unembarrassed movement, but if carried to such a height as we noticed in some cases on this occasion it destroys all soldierly effect in the appearance of the wearer and transforms him into a military dude.

When the dress parade, which stands unsurpassed as a specimen of a correctly and handsomely executed military ceremony, was concluded, the regiment was put into position for review. Governor Hill in civilian dress was accompanied by his full staff, general and personal, and when these took position they formed a detachment of quite respectable size, equal if not larger than many a company in some of the lesser regiments which come under our notice. To describe the appearance and bearing of the regiment during the ceremony in all its particulars seems superfluous. The remark that everything was carried out with the utmost precision and regularity covers the whole and should be sufficient. For the passage the regiment was massed on the centre and then put in motion in column of fours which obviated wheelings in company front, but did not improve the alignments during the passage, which, however, were sufficiently straight and compact to answer every requirement. After the review the marksmen were called to the front in the usual way, for the purpose of receiving the decorations. Thanks to the promptness of Adjutant George W. Rand in marching the marksmen pertaining to the different classes and years to the front and the absence of any tedious speech-making, this affair was one of the promptest of its kind and concluded in very short time, and when the ranks had been reformed the regiment was dismissed.

The Governor and his party and a number of distinguished guests then repaired to the Board of Officers' room, to partake of an elegant lunch provided by the officers of the regiment. In the Governor's party we noticed Adjutant General J. G. Farnsworth, Brigadier Generals D. D. Wylie, H. C. King, J. D. Bryant, Chas. F. Robbins, P. H. Briggs, Col. L. W. Gillett, and a number of others. We also noticed in civilian dress Major General Alexander Shaler, Brig. General Louis Fitzgerald, Col. Jos. G. Story, Col. G. D. Scott, Col. Phisterer, and Col. Watson, of the 4th Connecticut. When the lunch had been finished, Colonel Clark asked his distinguished guests to his residence, but on account of the rather advanced hour and an engagement at the Press Club previously made, the Governor could not accept the invitation. However, a number of gentlemen, including Generals Shaler and Fitzgerald, Colonel Church, Col. G. M. Smith, and a number of 7th Regiment officers, accepted the Colonel's invitation, and these spent a pleasant hour or so with Colonel Clark, whose evident pride in his organization, the present efficiency of which is mainly due to his tact and untiring efforts, is very natural. Colonel Clark was toasted, and having replied, called upon Generals Shaler and Fitzgerald and Colonel Church.

Twenty-second New York.—Col. Josiah Porter.

The Second Battalion drill, companies A, D, F and K, equalized as four of 12 files, took place at the armory on Wednesday evening, Feb. 11. Although a battalion of this size is fully sufficient for all manoeuvres possible in this armory, yet such an attendance is not up to what is generally expected from a regiment with the prestige of the Twenty-second. Two companies at the drill before furnished an attendance equal to four on this occasion, and there is no good reason why, with diligent attention, all the companies could not equal B and E in size. Colonel Porter was in command with Lieutenant Thurston, acting as adjutant. Movements were similar to those executed on the previous drill, but as experienced guides were on both flanks of the companies, wheels into line by company were included in the programme on this occasion, and movements generally passed off promptly. In fact this drill as well as the previous one, gave evidence of faithful preparatory work, both theoretical and practical, so that mistakes were few and far between, and the battalion at all times and in all positions presented a compact soldierly appearance. The men marched with life and snap, the manual was good, the distances generally

correct, and the double times extremely well executed. The principal mistake was the neglect of one of the company commanders in the execution of the left front into line, faced to the rear to halt before executing the about; otherwise the whole passed off extremely well. The drill included the manual, the firings, general alignments, marches in company and battalion front, right and left front into line, on right and left into line in double and quick time, all following each other in rapid succession, with no interruption except when for purposes of explanation or instruction it became necessary to arrest a movement. The drill was an animated one, and the spectator did not become weary by everlasting halts and slow execution, as is so often the case. The Twenty-second battalion drills so far are a vast improvement over those of former years, and furnish evidence that hard and conscientious work is sure to be followed by improvement.

Forty-seventh New York.—Col. E. F. Gaylor.

ALTHOUGH the military exercises at the parade of the Forty-seventh on Tuesday, Feb. 17, were of necessity limited to a simple review, the general appearance of the regiment and the bearing of the men settled beyond question the fact that the improvement reported is real and no illusion. The parade had been ordered for the purpose of presenting the marksmen's badges, and the occasion brought out one of the largest and most brilliant audiences which have assembled here for years. Major General E. L. Molineux took the review and Colonel G. A. Roulier, of his staff, presented the badges rapidly without oratory, a fact generally appreciated. The audience monopolized a large proportion of the already very limited accommodations of the hall and the space for manoeuvring the troops became reduced to the lowest minimum. The formation of a command under such circumstances into companies preparatory to review becomes a complicated piece of business, requiring an extensive combination of commands only intelligible to those initiated, and so far as we are concerned we can only say that the company fronts were formed and passed the reviewing officer in highly creditable style, and reformed into line in good shape. The line exhibited a steadiness far beyond what has been seen in this armory in recent years, the old gray uniform has now entirely disappeared and the recently received outfit of State dress added uniformity to the whole, and imparted a decidedly soldierly character to the exhibition. While speaking of the dress of the regiment we are reminded of another still more important part of its outfit, the muskets, the condition of which deserves commendation and undoubtedly in this respect the Forty-seventh surpasses any other organization in the Guard. While the credit for this belongs to the armorer rather than the regiment, the fact is an important one and worthy of imitation by other regiments. It being well known that the National Guard is weak on this point. The proper and only effective way is to make each man take care of his own gun and hold him responsible for its condition, and it is deplorable that the National Guard still clings to the old and obsolete custom in this respect, but matters are apparently not yet ripe for a change. Time which has brought improvements in other respects which were considered impossible only a decade ago, will doubtless gradually bring about the remedy in this case.

The general presentation of the badges was followed by the presentation of the Dakin medal to its winner by the regimental chaplain, who accompanied his action by a few well chosen remarks, highly eulogistic of the late General Dakin and his merits in connection with the improvement of marksmanship and rifle practice. The regiment was then dismissed and an informal reception held in the Board of officers' room, where we noticed besides the Major-General and his staff, a number of Brooklyn and New York officers in civilian attire, including Generals Robbins, Brownell, Colonels Scott, Schilling, Majors Farr, Fox, Capt. Guthrie and others. Those of an active disposition found ample opportunity to display their energies to the fascinating strains of the regimental band on the floor of the drill hall which soon became transformed into a ball room, and whose desirous of gratifying the demands of the inner man found ample opportunity down stairs in the smaller drill room, where a handsome repast was provided. While military movements were limited, the 47th nevertheless found opportunity to convince its friends that it has taken a practical turn and is developing in the right direction.

Thirteenth New York.—Col. A. C. Barnes.

The 13th formed for review and presentation of marksmen's badges on Saturday, Feb. 14. General Molineux took the review and General Christensen presented the badges. The regiment was in good shape and exhibited all its well known steadiness on the halt, and precision and snap when on the move and in executing the manual. We repeat, however, our assertion on the occasion of a military turnout in Brooklyn some time ago, that the regiment would have looked immensely better if it had dispensed with the white belt, which does not belong to the present military generation, and does not harmonize with the uniform. Moreover, the single cross belt draws down the shoulder on the side where it is slung and gives the men a lopsided appearance, which was the case here.

Passing to the review, we observed that paragraph 815 of the Tactics was not complied with. The battalion was formed, ranks were opened, and yet the reviewing party had not left their seats, and this caused some delay, which is out of place on a military occasion. Outside of this the ceremony passed off in very creditable style, the men during the passage of the reviewing party along the ranks exhibiting a steadiness worthy of true soldiers—the evident result of a good system of instruction. The march past in 10 companies of 12 files was generally accomplished with straight alignments and good distances, but there were several companies which did not come up to the standard of the majority. With company fronts of these limited dimensions, the 13th should accomplish a short march of this sort in better style. When the review was over the men who had been thrown out for equalization joined their commands, and then followed a ceremony of a decidedly nondescript character. The colonel him-

self brought the battalion into line; the adjutant then stepped out and ordered the first captain to bring his command to parade rest, etc., as if on dress parade, but what followed was not a dress parade, there being neither the prescribed report by the first sergeants nor the march of officers to the front. When ceremonies are held they should be in the form laid down in tactics. Where plain rules are prescribed they should be followed. Improvisations can only be allowed on points where tactics fail to give rules. Subject to these remarks, what followed was done in a very handsome manner, and the regiment carried itself in a very commendable style during the presentation of the decorations which were dispensed to 100 marksmen. Brig.-General Christensen prefaced the presentation with a few brief, but congratulatory and well-deserved remarks. The 13th, although they appear occasionally to drop into some absurd and irregular practices, nevertheless forms one of the best instructed organizations, and it is really a matter of regret that by deviating from the regular bill of dress prescribed by the laws of the State, and from the regular forms prescribed in tactics, they should expose themselves to unfavorable comment, such as was the case on this occasion. The propriety of saluting the regimental commander with the honors prescribed for a brigadier-general, as is customary in the 13th, is very much questioned. While we stringently uphold the principle of giving an officer every honor to which he may be entitled, the ruffe and dropping of the colors whenever the adjutant presents the regiment to its commander seems improper under the circumstances in this case. The colonel is a former brigadier-general, and now holds that rank by brevet, but it is not understood that he is assigned to duty according to his brevet, and, therefore, whenever he is in command of his regiment, he is on duty as colonel and not entitled to the honors of a brigadier-general. This is a well understood rule in the Army, and there is no reason why the National Guard should establish different customs. The fact that the 13th is well drilled and has a good reputation does not emancipate it from such rules as are established for the guidance of all military bodies, and any deviation from such rules can only have detrimental results. Aside from the points mentioned, the affair was handsomely carried out from beginning to end, and the precision exhibited all through the performance was thoroughly in accord with the high reputation enjoyed by the regiment wherever military exercises are appreciated and understood.

MILITARY TEST OF PHYSICAL ENDURANCE.

A GRAND military test of physical endurance, such as would be found necessary under the regime of a military campaign, is proposed to be given in Madison Square Garden from May 4 to May 30, 1885. The affair will be under the management of Mr. Edward Payson Weston, the celebrated pedestrian, and the scheme is endorsed by a large number of prominent military men, including Maj. Gen. Hancock, U. S. A., and the Division and Brigade Commanders and Colonels of the 1st and 2d Divisions, as well as by a score of civilians of high standing in New York City. Athletics of all sort are important factors in the programme of training of the soldiers in European armies. Here athletics as a portion of military training are neglected. If the tournament should become a reality, it is reasonable to hope that it will induce our military authorities to embody a course of athletic training as a regular feature in the education of both of our regular and State soldiers. For this reason the affair is worthy of the hearty support of our National Guardsmen.

It is proposed to have four distinct efforts between four different sets of competitors for four sets of prizes as follows:

First week—Competition between members of the National Guard in the cities of New York and Brooklyn.

Second week—Competition between members of the Volunteer Militia Regiments from three cities in the States of New York, Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, New Jersey, Connecticut and Rhode Island (to be indicated hereafter).

Third week—Competitions between members of the Volunteer Militia Regiments from three cities in Canada, and from three cities in the States of Maine, Vermont, New Hampshire, Wisconsin, Illinois and Ohio (to be indicated hereafter).

Fourth week—Great International Contest—Competition between ten picked men of the National Guard of the cities of New York and Brooklyn, and ten picked men from the best of the Volunteer Regiments in London.

Each contest is to cover a period of five and one-half days, beginning at 11 A. M. on Monday and terminating at 11 P. M. the following Saturday; but, to prevent unnatural strain, men will retire from the track for rest from one to four o'clock A. M., and the building will be cleared of the audience during those hours.

Applicants must have been members in good and regular standing of their regiment on and before January 1, 1885, and no professional athlete will be allowed to compete in these contests. They must appear in fatigue uniform in heavy marching order, carrying the regular war-prescribed weight of fifty-six pounds (including knapsack and rifle), and not more than two members to be allowed to enter from each regiment.

The Judges to be commissioned officers selected by the Military Committee, and the scorers and lapkeepers to be members of the National Guard who may be approved by the Military Committee.

No entrance fee will be required, but applicants must be endorsed by their captains.

PRIZES.

There will be \$20,000, distributed (\$5,000 each week) as follows:

To the competitor covering the greatest number of miles, cash, \$2,000; second prize, \$1,000; third prize, \$600; fourth prize, \$400; fifth prize, \$300; sixth prize, \$200; seventh prize, \$100; eighth prize, \$50. For the competitor making the nearest and most soldierly appearance during the week of the eight prize winners, a special prize of \$100. To the company to which the winner of the first prize (each week) belongs, a trophy valued at \$250.

No competitor will be entitled to a prize, who travels a distance less than one hundred miles dur-

ing the allotted time, 112 hours. Each competitor will be provided with comfortable quarters within the building, and the requisite articles for sleeping and cleanliness.

The funds for the payment of prizes are now deposited in the hands of S. H. Hurd, Esq., Treasurer of the Syndicate, subject to the decision of the Judges.

The address of Mr. Weston, the "Director-General," is No. 3 Pine Street, N. Y. City.

THE FIFTH MARYLAND.

In our last week's issue we had a report on a battalion drill of the Fifth Maryland, which hardly sustained the reputation of that famous organization. Nevertheless, our correspondent, if anything was too lenient. Discipline is not only too lax but there is virtually no discipline at all. Salutes are totally disregarded and there are men in the regiment who do not know there is such a thing as a salute. Officers neither enforce military courtesy nor the setting up exercises, of the existence of which the bulk of the regiment are entirely ignorant, and up to a very recent date non-commissioned officers received no instruction whatever. Another correspondent writes us as follows in regard to this state of affairs: "Early last fall the non-commissioned officers appealed to the Colonel to form a school for non-commissioned officers, which after much delay was started about the last week of January and which up to the present time has had one meeting. Men are picked from the ranks at battalion drill to act as markers who have never had any instruction as to their duties, and after serving once will probably never be called on a second time. Both in company and battalion drills the officers generally give their commands indistinctly, and without any uniformity whatever and often leave the men to guess at their meaning. It is also an acknowledged fact that what discipline there is in the regiment is entirely due to the non-commissioned officers. As to the men drilling without gloves, no attention is paid to such trifles (considered such in the 5th Regiment.) Officers are often elected from civil life to the commands of companies who never had a sword in their hands, and who know nothing whatever of tactics. These are all facts which any member will admit and your correspondent would soon find the truth of my statement if he visited the 5th officer. If your correspondent will visit them often and become a fault-finder I can assure him he will receive the thanks of the men, as there is nothing would awaken their officers to their duties quicker and better than a few sharp comments from the JOURNAL, and I sincerely hope you will give them. By visiting the armory at drill your correspondent will find as I said before that the present condition of the 5th Maryland Regiment is entirely due to lack of discipline, the fault of the commanding and under officers."

KNOWLEDGE OF TACTICS.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

In the JOURNAL of Jan. 3 is an article with the caption, "Ignorance of Tactics in the Army," signed "H." But in "H." no matter who he may be, we have a veritable Daniel come to judgment. He arraigns the whole Army, horse, foot, and dragoons, as perfect ignoramuses—know-nothings of the first class, as far as professional knowledge goes. Wonder what he calls "a long term of service."

Now, per contra to his statement. During a long term of over thirty years' service, I have served at more than thirty posts of the Army, and have had over fifty different commanding officers, not one of whom I would venture to say but knew everything relating to the military duties of his command, and every man of them knew when the duty was performed properly, and the one who did not make it his personal business to find out was exceptional, and, further, I never knew a commanding officer yet that could not detect with half an eye any error or mistake made by either officer or soldier on drill, parade, or, in fact, any ceremony, and generally was not at all backward in calling attention to it, sometimes before the whole command, which, of course, was exceedingly disgusting to the party spoken to. Nine-tenths of the commanding officers the writer has served under not only issued the orders regarding drills, but superintended the drills in person as well. The experience of the writer has been that nearly every post he has served at was a military school. What with drills twice a day, recitation of tactics, recitation of regulations, recitation and practical signalling, and a dozen other things, we were kept going pretty much all the time, and which, of all the officers that served in Texas from '68 to '79, will ever forget the everlasting signal lessons, or, as we called it in those days, "wiggie waggle"—all of which instruction was known to the commanding officer of each and every post, and many of them were the instructors.

This is not written in the special interest of commanding officers, for with all their virtues they still are human, and have their faults, but "H." has failed most signally in his theme of "Ignorance" in the K. O. department of the Army.

Again, of all the captains I have known, and their name is legion, I never yet knew one that could not drill his company, and generally be able to teach his lieutenants some things which they had probably forgotten, said lieutenants often gray-headed, and often young and fair to see, who went through four years' training at the Point, who found that when they "joined" their regiment there were many, very many, things to learn yet. Did anyone ever read anything more absurd than this? "The captain should be able to see when a company officer takes a wrong position at retreat, or gives a wrong command at drill, whether he wears his sabre properly, or properly returns a salute." Where, in the name of all that's military, has poor "H." been serving? In the commands that your subscriber has served with the private soldier of one year's service could tell all that and more.

With all due deference it looks simply ridiculous for any half-way military man to take either the time or trouble to refute all the assertions made by "H." This modern reformer of the Army should be given a commission to go forth and teach all Department Commanders, post commanders, captains, etc., their duties; the Army, no doubt, would be improved.

With more experience, "H." will discover lots of second lieutenants, first lieutenants and captains that could drill a battalion, or set a squadron in the field. I have served in many a command where each officer, regardless of rank, commanded and drilled the battalion in turn. If "H." is wise he will allow another period of 11 years to elapse before he arraigns the whole Army again; his knowledge by that time may warrant a criticism, although it is doubtful.

CRITIQUE.

Our correspondent H., whose communication is here referred to, is an officer of over eleven years' service, exclusive of cadet service, as he has stated. He sends us a communication in reply to Lieutenant Whistler in which he says that Mr. Whistler does not fairly state his position as laid down in his communication published January 17, as will be seen by comparing that letter with the answer to it. To Mr. Whistler's quarter of a column of definitions he says: "I offer no objections." As to the inquiry whether the eleven years service included cadet service, he says: "I meant service; not cadet service, not casemate service, nor drawing-room service, but such service as takes one away from the papers on 'clothing, camp and garrison equipage,' 'iron,' and 'electrical appliances,' and 'camp furniture,' etc., and gives him instead some practical application of his profession in the field, where there are no 'electrical appliances,' and where 'camp furniture' is limited to the bare necessities; where 'clothing camp and garrison equipage' come into practical use; and where the 'iron' used is a reality and not a theory; in other words, actual service." He says further:

I did not say in my former letter that the "details of drill" constitute all that is necessary to a professional soldier, neither did I seek to place it above its proper place in our profession. By a more careful perusal of my letter you will not fail to see that I confined myself to that one particular subject, and what I said on that subject are facts which have come under my own observation, notwithstanding your very earnest and spirited denials, Mr. W.:

H., in his communication, refers entirely to minor tactics.

You are right in saying it, and what surprises me most is, that you should go out of your way to defend your "brother officers" from an accusation I never made. If I had chosen to discuss any other subject I should have done so with equal freedom, and with as little ambiguity of expression; therefore, to insinuate that I accused my "brother officers," except of that which I did is unfair in any criticism.

Mr. W.—But that officers should spend their time in a continual memorizing of the mere arbitrary details of drill, which may be picked up in a week's time if once thoroughly learned, is simply a waste of time.

For you to say that it is waste of time to memorize the details of drill, which may be picked up in a week's time, is a little bold, to say the least, and shows clearly that you either do not give it any importance whatever in the profession, or you fail to appreciate its value to discipline, soldierly bearing, and most essential preparation for the greater and more important details of war. To give it the place to which you would relegate it is simply to refute all history, which teaches us that the greatest commanders, from the time of Fabius to the present, never neglected minor matters, and insisted on their subordinates giving them attention. You, who despise minor matters, and dwell so much on more important things, when you read the campaigns of Fabius, Caesar, Pompey, Alexander, Napoleon, Wellington, and of many others, you must read them more intelligently than you have heretofore done. It might be of some interest to you to imagine what your fate would be if at some review and inspection, in presence of the commander of the army, you were called upon to take two or three companies and execute some important movement, and, from failure to "memorize the details of drill," you were unable to do so. Would the excuse that it is "waste of time" and could be "picked up" in a week be accepted? I doubt it. I fully agree with you, and I sincerely trust we are right in saying that our line officers, if placed in command of a battalion, could be up in their drill in a week's time. It would be a deplorable state of affairs if they could not. But I doubt if the "line officers" will fully appreciate this great compliment to their intellectual capacities. Then, again, the question might arise, unthought of by you, why the need of this week? Why not be prepared to-day? The question, thus put by the Government will not be satisfied with the answer that it is "waste of time."

Mr. W.—The gentleman claims to be an enthusiast in his profession and well versed in tactics.

The gentleman has claimed nothing of the kind, as you may see by reading over my communication referred to.

Mr. W.—What does he mean by tactics?

In answer to this poser, I must refer the reader to your quarter column of definitions; they are very good, but I will say that, in my communication, I said what I meant, and meant what I said; nothing more and nothing less.

Mr. W.—I deny further that our field officers lack interest in the study of their profession, or fail to encourage younger officers in similar study.

I never said anything of the kind, as you cannot fail to see for yourself, if you take the trouble to read my communication with care.

Mr. W.—The commanding officer is well known as being particularly well posted in battalion drill.

Ask that commanding officer if his good knowledge of minor tactics in any way interferes with his knowledge of greater things, and whether he considers that a knowledge of tactics is essential to the proper performance of important duties of his profession.

Mr. W.—It is also true that he does not come up to H.'s standard of a post commander.

Now, how do you know all that? I have not the honor of the gentleman's acquaintance, but the fact that he is "particularly well posted in battalion drill" is certainly something in his favor, and the

lack of a knowledge of tactics is the only thing I criticized in any post commander.

Mr. W.—He does not superintend squad drills; he does not drill recruits in right and left hand salute in person; and I have never heard that he drilled his officers in draw swords.

Please read that over again, Mr. W.; you wrote it, and see how it sounds, as coming from a gentleman who has served that "somewhat longer period." Do you not, now that you came to think it over, detect a somewhat flippant style, entirely unworthy of a gentleman who sets himself up as defender of the profession? But I think I am safe in recommending that you ask that post commander if he knows when a soldier salutes him properly, and if he knows how to draw his sword. If you ask him you will find that he knows all about it, and is not ashamed of it, and that he does not consider that he has wasted his time in keeping posted; that it is a part of his duty to know it, and that it does not prevent his reading "Napoleon's Campaigns," and attending to his other and more important duties as well.

In conclusion, let me say to my readers that it is far from me to indulge in any such views regarding the military profession as Mr. W. would impute to me; that I yield to no one in appreciation of study of all and any subjects which tend to elevate the man and the officer, and which may be of benefit to the profession. Be it what it may, theoretical study of one's profession can do naught but good, and if Mr. W. had stopped to consider he would have seen that I did not attack anything except that which I expressly mentioned, and that he went far out of his way to prescribe rules of conduct, which can only be attributed to one cause; let him judge what that cause is.

I still maintain all that I said in my former communication; and, further, that to neglect the fundamental principles of the profession while theorizing away one's time is not the way to make an effective army; and for any officer to sit up and say that any part of his profession may be neglected because it can be picked up in a week, is to admit that his practical knowledge of military matters is slight. We all neglect some parts of our profession, more or less, but few of us would have the hardihood to say that we are justified in doing so. H.

MILITARY ORDER OF THE LOYAL LEGION.

At a meeting of the California Commandery, held at San Francisco, February 18, the following applicants for membership were balloted for: Captain J. G. MacAdams, 2d U. S. Cavalry; David A. Hall, Acting Ensign U. S. Navy, and Lieut. James R. Jackson, 7th U. S. Infantry. A dinner at the Maison Dore took place in the evening. Colonel Basil Norris, U. S. A., has been transferred to this commandery, and Captain J. C. White, U. S. A., from it to that of Massachusetts, and Surgeon G. M. Sternberg, U. S. A., to that of the District of Columbia.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Gunner asks: Which is the largest gun mounted in the U. S., its calibre, size, and a few details? *Ans.*—The largest gun in the U. S. mounted is the 30-inch Rodman smoothbore at Fort Hamilton, N. Y. H. Its dimensions are as follows: Extreme length, 243.5 inches; maximum diameter, 64 inches; minimum diameter, 34 inches; length of bore in calibre, 10.50 inches. The service charge is 200 lbs. of powder and the weight of the projectile is 1080 lbs. We have a 124-inch rifle (wrought-iron lined) at Sandy Hook. Weight, 90,350 lbs.; extreme length, 322.5 inches; maximum diameter, 55 inches; minimum diameter, 27.55; length of bore in calibre, 18.58 inches. This gun is used for experimental purposes—principally in testing powder. Charges from 70 to 300 lbs. are used. Weight of projectile, from 700 to 800 lbs.

Q. S.—Has H. R. 8017, introduced by Mr. Randall, the approval of the Secretaries of War and Navy. *Ans.*—The bill was only introduced by Mr. Randall by request, and he has not been personally interested in it to seek the views of the Secretaries.

J. W. F.—The Government if it chooses can waive its right under the enlistment in the Marine Corps and try the man for desertion from the Army, under the circumstances you mention.

1st Mate asks: Is there any way at present of joining the U. S. Navy as a seaman? *Ans.*—Apply on board the Receiving Ship *Vermont*, Navy-yard, Brooklyn, N. Y., where you will receive all the information desired.

W. F. W. asks: Par. 229, Tactics, says: "The company at a halt may be marched, etc." or, if in march, by the commands "To the rear—march, etc." If in double rank, does the rear rank remain at facing distance, or does it drop back to 32 inches? *Reed, par. 247 (a) says:* "The command should only be given when the company is formed in single rank, because there is not sufficient room to execute the movement in double rank." *Ans.*—The rear rank does not drop back, and if the distance is properly kept there can be no difficulty in executing the about. If you read Par. 229 carefully you will find that the movement is prescribed to be executed in double rank.

G. E. A. asks: Is it proper for sergeants, while receiving or delivering orders (other than guard duty) to execute *arms post*? *Ans.*—No; if delivered to or received from an officer, they salute before and after delivering or receiving the order.

X. Y. Z. asks: In a battalion of infantry consisting of two companies, is the senior captain the first officer in command, or can a battalion of two companies elect a colonel; if not, what is the highest officer they can elect, and by whom is he elected, the commissioned officers or privates and non-commissioned officers? And if a colonel may be elected by a battalion of two companies, what other officers are to be elected and what are appointed by the colonel? *Ans.*—On drill the senior captain would be in command. A battalion of two companies should not be under command of an officer of higher rank than a major. A colonel commands a regiment. According to the laws of New York, a major in this case would be elected by the commissioned officers of the companies composing the battalion.

J. G. E. asks: Paragraph 88, Upton's Tactics, p. 38, the first line reads: "Advance the piece slightly with the right hand, the barrel turning to the right." Does it mean the barrel turning to the right so that the lock plate shall be at the front or to the rear? *Ans.*—We have good reason to believe that Upton intended that in executing the secure arms the barrel should turn to the right after the manner of the hand of a clock, but the wording of the paragraph being ambiguous, it is generally accepted, and has been decided at the Infantry School at Fort Leavenworth that in executing secure arms, the toe of the piece in the first part of the first motion should turn toward the body, i. e., the left.

Sergeant asks: If a man serves his term in the National Guard of New York and receives an honorable discharge, is he exempt from jury duty in any State but New York? *Ans.*—No.

Subscriber asks: "Is there any law compelling the President of the United States to appoint each year a

certain number of civilians to commissions in the Army? *Ans.*—There is not.

J. J. F. asks: 1. Are Infantry and Cavalry stationed at Fort Douglas, Utah? *Ans.*—Only Infantry (the 6th Regiment).

2. Is there a recruiting rendezvous at the Fort or in Salt Lake City? *Ans.*—There is a recruiting officer stationed at the Fort.

3. Can a man who has never been in the Regular Army, enlist at a Military Post, being qualified physically, etc., where there is no regular recruiting officer detailed? *Ans.*—Certainly. If the enlistment of recruits is authorized, any commissioned officer can, under the direction of the commanding officer, make the enlistment.

J. H. G. asks: 1. What is the qualification for membership in the G. A. R.? *Ans.*—Honorable service in and honorable discharge from the Army and Navy (Volunteer or Regular) during the War of the Rebellion.

2. I joined the U. S. Army in 1876, and was honorably discharged in 1881. Does that qualify me for membership? *Ans.*—No.

3. Is the "Sons of Veterans" organization distinct from the G. A. R. *Ans.*—Yes.

J. C. B.—For an enlisted man to secure admission to the Artillery School or to the Engineering School at Willet's Point, he must either get from the proper authority a special assignment to duty at the posts mentioned, or at the expiration of his present term go to whichever one he prefers, and endeavor to effect a re-enlistment in one of the companies serving thereat. Special details are seldom made now, but it might be practicable to effect a re-enlistment on expiration of present term in the manner indicated.

Applicant asks: Can a private soldier be examined for a commission before he has served two years? *Ans.*—Private soldiers are not eligible for examination for commissions. Consult pars. 26 and 27 Army Regulations, 1881.

Answers to your other questions can only be obtained through official sources.

TACTICAL DECISION FROM A. G. O.

The following views of Inspector General D. B. Sackett, U. S. Army, confirmed by Lieut.-Gen. Sheridan, have been published by the Adjutant General of the Army: "I regard the 1st sergeants and their supernumeraries, the post adjutant and sergeant major, as a portion of the guard until the guard has passed the new officer of the day in review. The review over, the above-mentioned persons cease to belong to the guard, and then act as laid down in 'Ceremonies for guard mounting' in the Tactics. Before the review, the 1st sergeants are as much a part of the guard as is the sergeant who marches on guard. Should the sergeant of the guard while at an 'order arms' be addressed by the post adjutant, he does not come to a 'carry arms' to make his reply. I think the same rule applies to the 1st sergeants, and that 1st Sergeant Ward was right in remaining at an 'order arms' while answering the inquiry made by the post adjutant."

FOREIGN ITEMS.

A STATEMENT of the condition of England's volunteer organization will be laid before Parliament when it reassembles. Since the first returns, a quarter of a century ago, when the enrolled volunteer strength of all arms was less than 120,000, this force has expanded until it now includes fully 244,000 citizen soldiers. Of these, about 165,000 are infantry, 39,000 artillery, and the remaining 10,000 engineers, with a few hundred cavalry. Rigid official inspection shows that only about three per cent. are to be counted out as inefficient.

The British Foreign Office has received an official confirmation of the report that France claims the right to search neutral vessels entering or leaving Chinese ports.

The London *Morning Post* argues that it is now quite evident that the Suez Canal is no longer to be regarded as a secure road to India, and urges the Imperial Government to make arrangements with the Dominion for the adoption of the Canadian Pacific Railway as the great military highway between England and her Mohammedan Empire.

A St. Petersburg despatch says: "There are continual discoveries of treasonable talk and practices among the Russian troops. The spirit of nihilism appears to pervade even the garrisons at Cronstadt, and several artillery and naval officers have been sent there from St. Petersburg to take the places of suspected officers, who are ordered to report at the capital for trial."

The offer of Lieutenant-Colonels Williams and Tyrwhitt, members of Parliament; Colonel Van Straubenzie, and other Canadian officers, to raise Canadian regiments for service in Egypt, has been declined; but Canadians will be employed to do garrison duty in England if they desire to do so.

ON account of the drain upon the war establishment to furnish reinforcements for Egypt, the British military authorities have found it necessary to release many soldiers who have been confined in prison for military offences. Several hundred men have thus been pardoned and ordered to join their regiments.

The semi-official *Cronstadt Vestnik* devotes more than a page of leader matter to the opening of a discussion of the merits of the armor plates manufactured for the Russian men of war by Cammell and Co. Two years ago it was decided that armor plates for the Navy should be manufactured at home. Messrs. Cammell and Co. were invited to start a works at Kolpina, near St. Petersburg. The *Vestnik* avows an unfavorable feeling towards the Cammell plates. The ironclads in the Black Sea are being fitted with their armor.—*Army and Navy Gazette.*

At Woolwich Arsenal preparations are going on for the proof trials of an enormous gun which is now in process of construction at Elswick, and which will be delivered in a few months. It will weigh 110 tons, and have a carriage of ninety tons, the total weight of 200 tons being considerably in excess of previous undertakings. The gun will be a breechloader, and have a bore of 16 in. Its length will be 43 ft. 8 in., but its extreme diameter at the breech will only be 5 ft. 6 in., and it will have a very elongated chase or barrel tapering down to 28 in., with a slight swelling at the muzzle. The carriage will run on the ordinary railway gauge, but the line leading to the proof-butts will have to be partly relaid, and the bridge over the canal will probably be strengthened. After the gun has been proved at Woolwich, it will be taken to Shoeburyness for the purpose of trying its range and accuracy. Three guns of this description are to be made, and they are intended for the Royal Navy.

THE last of the prisoners taken during the Franco-German war have just left Germany. Some Turcos,

who, during their imprisonment, had killed a keeper by whom they had been badly used, and who, in consequence, had been condemned to imprisonment in a fortress, reached Cologne on Monday last from Wesel. They were dressed in new uniforms which had been sent to them by the French Government.

A FLOATING house for torpedo trials is being built at the Royal Arsenal, Woolwich, by the Laboratory Department. It is intended for use at Chatham Dockyard, where the Lords of the Admiralty have placed one of the largest basins in the kingdom at the disposal of the War Department for the purposes of these experiments, stipulating only that no building is to be erected and that possession must be given up at any time without notice. For these reasons a floating house has become necessary. It will contain the engine for charging the torpedoes with compressed air, the tube for firing them under water, and the other apparatus requisite for a torpedo range.

ADMIRAL Courbet telegraphs from Sheipoo, Feb. 15, two of Bayard's torpedo boats have sunk the Chinese frigate *Yuenen*, carrying twenty-six guns and 600 men, and the Chinese corvette *Tehengking*, carrying seven guns and 150 men. A later despatch says: "We have attacked the Chinese squadron and gained a complete victory. The French fleet has succeeded in sinking two of the three Chinese men-of-war which took refuge in the Ningpo River on Saturday last."

THERE was some excitement in London this week on the receipt of despatches from Berlin announcing that the Russian Government had ordered 2,000 Krupp guns for the purpose of strengthening its position in Central Asia, that the guns were to be of the largest pattern, and intended for service in fortresses of superior build. Simultaneously came despatches from St. Petersburg stating that Sebastopol is to be made a free port.

FROM official reports it appears that in the year 1883 the number of Irish soldiers in the British army was 55,583, or 308 per 1,000. By steady gradations that number fell in ten years to 39,121, or 219 per 1,000; and last year it had fallen to 31,694, or 186 per 1,000.

ONE of the large government magazines at Gibraltar exploded Feb. 16. Seventeen persons were killed.

AN officer of the British Navy was informed by their Lordships that wardrobe officers' wine bills should not exceed £5 a month.

THE military authorities at Halifax, Nova Scotia, have been paying particular attention of late to the state of the fortifications defending the harbor, and, in consequence of reports made by officers appointed for that purpose, it has been decided to erect another large fort at York redoubt, in close proximity to the present one, upon which will be placed several guns of the largest calibre. The work is to be begun as soon as possible.

AN important military work is about to appear in Russia entitled "The Wars of Russia from the Time of Peter the Great to the Present Day." The contributors are the most eminent military writers of the day: Generals Dubrovinn and Kuropatkin, and Colonels Gudim-Levkovich, Sukhotin and Pozevsky; the editor being General Leer, who is considered the ablest strategist in Russia.

THE Russian Minister of War has just assigned the sum of 1,230,000 roubles, (£123,000) to construct barracks for troops along the Korean border. The construction of the buildings will commence at once, and as soon as they are ready reinforcements will be sent out to the Pacific to permanently increase the garrison there.

WHILE for some time past firing guns by electricity has been the general practice on board the principal Russian men-of-war, no steps have been taken to render the system common ashore. The Russian Minister of War has now, we hear, ordered a series of experiments to be undertaken in the principal fortresses of Poland, with a view to employ electricity to fire guns in all military defences.

A DESPATCH of February 9 from Foo-Chow says: "Admiral Courbet, with seven men-of-war, has arrived at Matsun. A mutiny recently occurred on board one of the ships, and twelve of the mutineers were shot."

A DESPATCH from Egypt this week reports that General Sir Herbert Stewart is growing worse from the effects of his wound and that his recovery is doubtful. Col. Brackenbury, who succeeded to General Earle's command after the latter fell in the battle near Birt, has been promoted to the rank of Brigadier-General. General Brackenbury will retain command of the late General Earle's division and General Sir Evelyn Wood will join General Wolseley as chief of staff, General Grenfeld taking his command.

THE first series of trials arranged by the Select Committee appointed to investigate the cause of the bursting of the *Active's* 6-in. steel gun have been concluded. The experiments appear to have conclusively disproved the theory that the gun was burst by some obstacle wedged in the grooves, for the gun has been fired with almost every conceivable article jammed into the bore which by any possibility could get mislaid there, and escape the eyes of the men working it. Some nails, a file, an armorer's rimer, and, lastly, a cold-chisel were on different occasions fastened by lacquer in the grooves of the trial gun at about the same place at which the weapon used in the *Active* broke off, and the only result has been to furrow the grooves somewhat, and smash-up the projectiles. It is now proposed to distort the barrel of the experimental gun, by dropping heavy weights on it, or letting it fall from a height; and when this is done, to resume the experiments, which at present can hardly be satisfactory to the designers and makers of the burst gun.—*Army and Navy Gazette.*

Engineering describes a shell and mechanical fuse invented by Gen. Berdan, intended to correct the uncertainty of our present time and percussion fuses, so as to render it absolutely certain that a shell will explode at the exact point where its destructive effect upon the enemy would be the greatest. It is, properly speaking, a distance fuse, its construction being based upon the assumption that the revolutions of a rifled projectile in its flight measure the distance traversed from its point of departure. It represents, in fact, the solution of a

most difficult problem, the utilization of this rotary motion of a rifled shell, for the purpose of effecting its explosion at any required point in its trajectory. The idea has been worked out in a very ingenious manner.

The report reaches *Broad Arrow* from a very good source that the Russian general staff has been buying up of late all the available books it can lay its hands on dealing with Abyssinia. This interest in a country in which Russia has no commercial or other interests of any kind is not, as may be expected, without a motive.

EXPERIMENTS are at present being made in the small-arms factory of Saint-Etienne with a new Infantry rifle, the invention of M. Picard, a nephew of the French general of the same name, the loading of which, it is stated, requires only two movements, and which may be fired thirty times a minute.

The name of James B. Eads, Engineer says, will be recorded in the history of the United States with lasting characters, as one of her greatest engineers. In this capacity no comparison can be instituted between him and De Lesseps, who can lay no claim to engineering skill, but only to a great diplomatic and administrative genius. In these latter qualities,

however, we think there is little to choose between him and Mr. Eads, who, if he successfully achieves his present bold and all-absorbing project, will have overcome as many difficulties, physical and moral, as ever De Lesseps encountered in digging the Suez Canal. Of Eads' Tehuantepec Canal project it says: "To us the scheme appears perfectly feasible, and it only needs that it be carried out quickly and carefully. Commerce is timid; and a bad beginning might cast a shade on the undertaking that would turn the scale between it and its rival at Panama. The railway must not only be a success, but a success from the first moment it commences to work; and the inaugural car with its first ship must make its journey as safely and easily as the thousandth, and then it may be expected that day by day the marvelous procession will be kept up, and a feat will have been performed, which will stand out in bold prominence, even in the crowded page of nineteenth century achievements."

KINNEY BROTHERS, the pioneer cigarette manufacturers of America, to whose excellent brands of cigarettes and tobacco we have more than once called special attention, show no deviation from their established high reputation and keep pace with the

times in matters of quality, price, etc. Their cigarettes of pure rice paper are among the best in the market, and their stock includes everything the smokers of the present generation need. Customers may rely upon the firm for honorable dealing in every particular.

We received the following testimonial to the virtues of Duffy's Pure Malt Whiskey advertised in another column:

BALTIMORE, Md., May 5, 1884.

The Duffy Malt Whiskey Company:

GENTLEMEN—In December last I was suddenly stricken at my hotel with a severe hemorrhage, losing about one gallon of blood at the first attack, and large quantities frequently thereafter. My case was considered hopeless from the start, and so certain were my friends that I would die that they actually arranged for my funeral. On the 30th day of December I was removed to the Hebrew Hospital, and was there ordered by my physician to use Cod Liver Oil and Whiskey. On advice, the whiskey I used was your famous pure Malt. In a short time I discarded the oil using only your whiskey. I feel that I owe my life to the saving qualities and purity of your whiskey, and earnestly recommend it to any person suffering from pulmonary complaints or hemorrhage. Yours, very sincerely,
SOL. WEIL,
Late Excelsior Clothing House.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight, alum or phosphate powders. Sold only in cans. ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 105 Wall-st., New York.

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16 MONTHLY BUYS YOUR OWN. A Profitable Investment. EACH \$5 DOUBLED MONTHLY, AND LOSS RENDERED IMPOSSIBLE.

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The Future City of the World.

Property around it is rapidly increasing in value 800 BUILDING LOTS, BEAUTIFULLY LOCATED

On high, healthy, well-drained ground, in about the choicest dwelling locality of Newark, N. J., many of which command a view of the Ocean, Staten Island, and the bay, islands and cities intervening. Each lot will be sold on a payment of \$5 down, and \$5 per month thereafter until paid for. Cottages on similar terms. The price of lots will be as follows: Between Hawthorne Avenue and Bunyon Street, \$215 per lot. Between Bunyon and Bigelow Streets, \$290 per lot; and between Bigelow Street and Clinton Avenue, \$390 per lot. The price of all unsold lots will be increased \$5 each month. Circulars and maps of N. WILSON, Attorney, 335 Broadway, N. Y.

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MERCHANT TAILOR,

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NEW ENGLAND MUTUAL Life Insurance Company, OF BOSTON.

Assets, \$17,095,567.10
Liabilities, 14,700,116.37

Total Surplus, - \$2,395,450.73

This Company insures the lives of Officers of the Army and Navy without extra premium, except when actually engaged in warfare, which premium if not paid at the assumption of the extra risk will not invalidate the policy, but will be a lien upon it, and also gives liberty of residence and travel, on service, in all countries, at all seasons of the year, without extra charge.

This Company issues Endowment policies at precisely the same premium heretofore charged for whole life policies, and endorses thereon the cash surrender and paid up insurance values as guaranteed by the laws of Massachusetts.

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OFFICE OF THE COMPANY,
POST OFFICE SQUARE.

BENJ. F. STEVENS, President.
JOS. M. GIBBENS, Secretary.



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TO keep the pores open, the oil glands and tubes active, and thus furnish an outlet for impurities in the perspiration and blood which cause humiliating blotches, itching humors, blackheads, and minor skin blemishes; to cleanse, whiten, and beautify the skin, remove tan, freckles, sunburn, and oily matter; to keep the hands soft, white, and free from chaps and roughness, prevent contagious skin and scalp diseases, and provide an exquisite skin beautifier and toilet, bath, and nursery sanative, redolent with delicious flower odors and CUTICURA healing balsams, is the special duty of the CUTICURA SOAP. CUTICURA and CUTICURA SOAP, the great Skin Cures and Beautifiers, and CUTICURA RESOLVENT, the new Blood Purifier, cure every form of Skin and Blood Disease, from Pimples to Scrofula. Sold everywhere. Price, CUTICURA, 50c.; SOAP, 25c.; RESOLVENT, \$1.00. POTTER DRUG and CHEMICAL CO., BOSTON.

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Selected Wamsutta Muslin, extra fine solid 2-ply Linen Bosom, Reinforced French Placket Sleeves, with initial. Fit, Quality, and Workman ship Guaranteed.

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SHIRTS, COLLARS, CUFFS, UNDERWEAR, GLOVES, UMBRELLAS, HOSIERY, NECKWEAR, JEWELRY, SUSPENDERS, &c., At popular prices.

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FORTIETH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE New-York Life Insurance Co.

OFFICE: Nos. 346 & 349 Broadway, New York.

JANUARY 1, 1885.

Amount of Net Cash Assets, January 1, 1884.....\$53,477,849.89

REVENUE ACCOUNT.
Premiums.....\$11,815,582.22
Less deferred premiums, January 1, 1884.....645,047.46
Interest, including rents.....3,333,586.73
Less Interest accrued January 1, 1884.....362,272.15
2,971,624.89—\$14,240,475.89

DISBURSEMENT ACCOUNT.....\$67,718,325.28

Losses by death, including reversionary additions to same.....\$2,257,175.79
Endowments, matured and discounted, including reversionary additions to same.....873,808.50
Annuities, dividends, and purchased policies.....8,608,970.85
Total Paid Policy holders.....\$6,734,955.14

Contingent Fund (charged off on securities).....460,032.30
Taxes and re-insurances.....297,860.65
Commissions, brokerage, agency expenses and physicians' fees.....1,948,357.21
Office and law expenses, salaries, advertising, printing, &c.....471,601.63—\$6,832,326.83

ASSETS.....\$57,835,998.45

Cash in bank, on hand, and in transit, (since received).....\$2,222,343.52

Invested in United States, New York City and other stocks and bonds (market value, \$37,743,223.00).....21,295,467.98

Real Estate.....5,530,656.63

Bonds and mortgages, first lien on real estate, (buildings thereon insured for \$19,500,000.00 and the policies assigned to the Company as additional collateral security).....21,116,430.00

Temporary Loans, (secured by stocks, market value, \$414,801.00).....370,000.00

*Loans on existing policies, (the reserve held by the Company on these policies amounts to over \$2,000,000.00).....440,067.12

*Quarterly and semi-annual premiums on existing policies, due subsequent to January 1, 1885.....795,223.00

*Premiums on existing policies in course of transmission & collection Agents' balances.....450,316.19

Accrued Interest on Investments, January 1, 1885.....74,882.30

Market value of securities over cost on Company's books.....400,507.76—\$57,835,998.45

*A detailed schedule of these items will accompany the usual annual report filed with the Ins. Department of State of New York.

CASH ASSETS, January 1, 1885,.....\$59,283,753.57

Appropriated as follows:

Adjusted losses, due subsequent to January 1, 1885.....\$392,000.82

Reported losses, awaiting proof, &c.....253,007.82

Matured endowments, due and unpaid (claims not presented).....51,383.05

Annuities due and unpaid (uncalled for).....12,681.99

Reserved for re-insurance on existing policies; participating insurance at 4 per cent. Carried net premium; non-participating at 5 per cent. Carried net premium.....51,582,362.00

Reserved for contingent liabilities to Fund from January 1, 1884, over and above a 4 per cent. reserve on existing policies of that class.....\$2,236,006.04

Addition to the Fund during 1884, for surplus and matured reserves.....871,193.04

DEDUCT—
Returned to Tontine policy-holders during the year on matured Tontines.....\$3,107,289.08

Balance of Tontine Fund January 1, 1885.....473,462.38

Reserved for premiums paid in advance.....2,633,793.70

Divisible Surplus at 4 per cent. (Company's Standard).....\$4,912,738.67

Surplus by the New York State Standard at 4½ per cent., estimated at \$4,371,014.90

From the undivided surplus of \$4,371,014.90 the Board of Trustees has declared a Reversionary dividend to participating policies in proportion to their contribution to surplus, available on settlement of next annual premium.

	1880, \$1,731,721.	1881, 2,033,331.	1882, 1,955,282.	1883, 2,283,002.	1884, 2,257,175.
Death-claims paid.					
Income from Interest	1880, \$2,317,880.	1881, 2,432,054.	1882, 2,798,018.	1883, 2,712,861.	1884, 2,971,624.

Number of Policies in force

Jan. 1, 1881, 48,548
Jan. 1, 1882, 53,927
Jan. 1, 1883, 60,150
Jan. 1, 1884, 69,227
Jan. 1, 1885, 78,047

Amount at risk

Jan. 1, 1881, \$135,726,916
Jan. 1, 1882, 151,700,824
Jan. 1, 1883, 171,415,097
Jan. 1, 1884, 198,746,043
Jan. 1, 1885, 229,382,586

During the year 17,463 policies have been issued, insuring \$61,484,550.

Trustees: MORRIS FRANKLIN, DAVID DOWS, EDWARD MARTIN, R. SUYDAM GRANT, WM. H. APPLETON, HENRY BOWERS, JOHN MAIRS, GEORGE H. POTTS, WM. A. BOOTH, LOOMIS L. WHITE, HENRY TUCK, WILLIAM H. BEERS, H. B. CLAPLIN, BOB T. COLINS, ALEX. STUDDWELL, WILLIAM H. BEERS, ARCHIBALD H. WELCH.

THEODORE M. BANTA, Cashier.
D. O'DELL, Superintendent of Agencies.
HENRY TUCK, M.D., Medical Directors.
A. HUNTINGTON, M.D.,

MORRIS FRANKLIN, President.
WM. H. BEERS, Vice Pres. & Actuary.
HENRY TUCK, 2d Vice President.

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A BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS. Conducted upon the Military System. Charges \$250 a year

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Kentucky Military Institute, Founded 1845, FARMERSBURG, KY. ROBT. D. ALLEN, Col. and Supt.

The Michigan Military Academy. Graduates admitted to University upon diploma. Location 22 miles from Detroit; pleasant and healthy. Next term begins Sept. 16. Expenses, \$250 per year. For Catalogue address Col. ROGERS, Supt., Orchard Lake, Mich.

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BIRTHS.

VON SCHNABER.—At Saint Louis, Mo., February 5, 1885, to the wife of Lieut. F. Von Schnaber, 12th U. S. Infantry, a son.

MARRIED.

ALLEN—SALTER.—In New London, Conn., on Saturday, Feb. 14, 1885, by the Rev. William B. Buckingham, Rector of St. James Episcopal Church, CHARLES BERNON ALLEN, of Providence, Rhode Island, and MARY WILLIAMS, daughter of the late Thomas G. Salter, Chaplain U. S. Navy.

CRAIGHILL—BERRY.—At Georgetown, D. C., Feb. 17, Dr. JAS. M. CRAIGHILL to Miss ANNE F. BERRY.

DASHIELL—RIDOUT.—At Annapolis, Md., Feb. 11, Ensign ROBERT B. DASHIELL, U. S. N., to NELLIE RIDOUT, daughter of the late Weems Ridout.

PAINE—MYERS.—At Washington, D. C., Feb. 17, Lieutenant FREDERICK H. PAINE, U. S. Navy, to MARION ISABELLE,

daughter of the late General A. C. Myers, and granddaughter of the late General David E. Twiggs, U. S. A.

STOTENBURG—LA TOURETTE.—At Fort Union, N. M., February 11, Lieutenant JOHN M. STOTENBURG, 6th U. S. Cavalry, to Miss MARY GOUVERNEUR LA TOURETTE, daughter of Chaplain J. A. M. La Tourette, U. S. Army.

WALLER—WYNN.—At the Church of the Ascension, New York City, Feb. 17, by the Rev. E. Winchester McDonald, Lieut. LEW. T. WALLER, U. S. Marine Corps, to Miss CLARA ELIZABETH WYNN, daughter of John Beresford Wynn, of Lisbon, Portugal.

DIED.

ARRASMITHE.—At Courtland, California, Jan. 8, Mrs. A. E. ARRASMITHE, aged 68 years and 7 months, mother of Lieut. JAMES M. ARRASMITHE, 2d Infantry, U. S. Army.

GRAHAM.—At New York City, Feb. 15, CORNELIA MILLEDOLER, widow of the late Commodore John H. Graham, U. S. Navy.

HOTCHKISS.—At Paris, France, Feb. 14, B. B. HOTCHKISS, the famous gun-inventor.

JOLINE.—At Sing Sing, N. Y., Feb. 18, Colonel CHARLES O. JOLINE, formerly Major and A. D. C. and Brevet Colonel of Volunteers.

MARMION.—At Washington, D. C., February 13, after a brief illness, CAROLINE WALKER, wife of Dr. William V. Marmion, daughter of the late Lt. Colonel John McClellan, U. S. Army, and sister of Lieut. John McClellan, 5th Art.

RICHMOND.—Near Indianapolis, Ind., Feb. 18, in the 80th year of his age, EPHRAIM RICHMOND, father of Lieut. E. T. C. Richmond, U. S. A.

ROMEYN.—At his home in Tecumseh, Mich., Feb. 9, THOMAS T. ROMEYN, father of Capt. H. Romeyn, 5th Inf., in the 86th year of his age. His remains will be carried to Lyons, N. Y., for interment.

WHEATON.—At the residence of her grandmother, Mrs. Morris S. Miller, Utica, N. Y., February 4, AMELIA BURELL WHEATON, eldest child of General Frank and Maria B. Wheaton, in the 17th year of her age.

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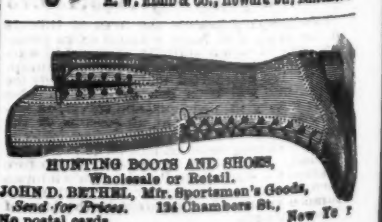
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